CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
ANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,294—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th „
M. L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st „
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
„	.....	.....	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	......	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
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KARACHI—Bunder Road,
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
Branch Offices—CAPE TOWN, South Africa.
DURBAN, Field Street, S. A.

PASSAGE SEASON 1901.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same, fowarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about the 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS
LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.
PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.
IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.
INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.
LOANS on personal security negotiated.
Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs. 60	Rs. 25	Rs. 12	Rs. 5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

SQUIBB'S.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS for Re. 1.

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

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CHEMISTS. DRUGGISTS,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD BOMBAY.

HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so

IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT,

ANNAS 8

FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from

KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others. One out of Numerous Certificates:—

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS, WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
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FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.
Please ask for Prospectus.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

BRANDIES.

			Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	„	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	„	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„	40	0
PALE COGNAC	„	„	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ENGLISH HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

ALWAYS OBTAINABLE ON CUT.

			Rs.	as.
HAMS.	Home cured pale Cumberland, 8 to 24 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
„	Cooked, whole or half ham	„	2	0
„	„ cut in Slices	„	2	8
BACON.	Real Wiltshire, Harris's, Middles' Special Cure; about 28 lbs. each	„	1	2
„	Real Wilts. Bellies, 8 to 16 lbs. each (Bacon on cut 1 anna per lb. extra)	„	1	0
CHEESE.	Stilton, English Prize Dairy, whole,	„	1	6
„	„ „ „ on cut	„	1	8
	Gruyere, Real	„	1	0
	Cheshire, English	„	1	0
	Cheddar, Pale Loaf	„	0	14
	Double Gloster	„	0	14
	American	„	0	12
	Edams, whole cheese,	„	0	12

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CAFE RESTAURANT, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

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THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

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WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000."

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
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PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	„	2	4
				PRINCESS	„	1	8

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V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs.	a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73	0	38	12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	985	92	0	48	12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92	0	48	12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101	12	54	0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172	0	91	0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs.	a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs.	a.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109	0	59	4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168	0	89	0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158	12	84	0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172	4	91	8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196	0	103	12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
„ „ Uprights	„ 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	„ 18	Set of Insulators	„ 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	[illegible]	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	[illegible]	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	[illegible]	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	[illegible]	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	6	45	[illegible]	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon. Mr. William Greaves and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 4th, 1901.

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WATERPROOF BILLIARD TABLE COVERS.
An absolute necessity during the Monsoons.
Every Table should be fitted with one.
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD.

No Stable is complete without

ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
SLOUGH ENGLAND
EMBROCATION

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THE ELLIMAN FIRST AID BOOK.
HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE.

A SAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated,
Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.
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By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's „ Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's „ Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's „ Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's „ Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's „ Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's „ Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's „ Corns when Painful,
Elliman's „ Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's „ Soreness of the Limbs
Elliman's after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.
Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.
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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from:—

Afghanistan, Alwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jhind Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Laskella, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Sarut and Travancore, &c.

Apply to
PUNJAB PHILATELIC CO.,
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What's the matter with your
CYCLE?
BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—
SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.
"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.
"December 29, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprinciple Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 4.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£ 93⅝	=	unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¼	=	,,
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	=	,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63	=	,,
Bar Silver in London	27	=	—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris,	25.18 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Discount, Bank of England	...3 per cent.	=	unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	...2 1-2 ,,	=	plus 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	...3 1-8 ,,	=	plus 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats Nil. Imports Nil. Spot 4 23-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'40	4'38	4'23	4'18	4'19
plus 4	plus 4	plus 7	plus 7	plus 7

New York is closed—

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results:—

Total Bullion	£37,600,000	Dec.	£800,000
Public Deposits	£ 100,000	Dec.	£1,800,000
Other do.	£46,700,000	Inc.	£5,800,000
Other Securities	£35,400,000	Inc.	£5,800,000
Notes and Gold	£24,400,000	Dec.	£1,800,000

The Banks Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 1-2—3½. July-August, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk sellers, tone flat.

Linseed 55 plus 6d. July-August Dunkirk, buyers tone strong.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 4th July 1901:—

Cotton	2,152	bales.
Wheat	4 505	cwts.
Linseed	1,659	,,
Rapeseed	259	,,
Gingellyseed	233	,,
Poppyseed	1,037	,,
Groundnuts	nil	,,
Castorseed	1,445	,,
Rice	45,304	,,
Myrabollams	105	,,

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 5.

There is no improvement in the volume of trade of the port. We have had a week of good rain in Bombay and its immediate vicinity, and there have also been some heavy showers in Surat and Broach districts, which have given agricultural operations a start. But in Guzerat and Kathiawar, where rain is so urgently needed, there is still an almost entire absence of it, and matters in these districts will assume a serious aspect if the much desired showers do not very soon make their appearance. In the Berars and parts of Khandeish good rain has fallen, and cotton sowing has begun. In the Bengal districts the absence of rain is causing anxiety and cotton sowing has not commenced. The monsoon rainfall, generally, has not been a success up to the time of writing, and the crop reports are not satisfactory reading with the exception of a few favored districts. The money market has become easier during the week, with no change in the Bank rates of Bombay and Bengal, which remain at 4 per cent. and a decline of 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum in the Bank of Madras rate. Money is still coming into the Presidency towns from the districts, and loans can easily be obtained at 3 per cent. Exchange is unaltered throughout the week. Government paper declined a few annas on settlement day, the 1st instant, but has since remained fairly steady about the neighbourhood of 95 per cent., with some enquiry for cash paper, to invest surplus funds, and an almost entire absence of speculation. There have been no rumours current regarding the date of the launching of the new loan. The great ease in the money market should, under ordinary circumstances, have been accompanied by a rise in Rupee paper. But the heavy losses lately experienced by speculators seems to have taken all the spirit out of them, and there is no one to give the bazar a lead. The fact is that heavy speculation for a rise at the beginning of the busy export season, with its accompanying periods of tight money, has resulted in such a disastrous manner, that now, when "bulls" ought to have a good look in, they are conspicuous by their absence. The good old days of Bombay are in abeyance, and we are all anxiously waiting for their return. The Cotton market is dragging along with no excitement of any sort to relieve the monotony. Dealers are willing to meet buyers and in order to effect the sale of a line of cotton would probably give way to some extent in price. But the buyers are only taking retail lots and the enquiry is very limited. We might have had a fairly brisk monsoon business in seeds, but the stocks are so low that the least enquiry causes such a rise in prices that fresh business becomes impracticable. We hear there is a fairly good trade proceeding in cotton seed, but the returns of this article of export are not separately published by the Chamber of Commerce. It is a trade very largely in the hands of Native shippers. We understand there has been an advance in price of about 20 to 25 per cent. during the last month, as an enquiry for shipment has arisen. Freights have remained very steady, especially for July shipment. Owners are very firm, and as Kurrachee is offering better prices than Bombay can afford to pay, the available steamers are going to the former port.

One of the most important events of the week has been the notification by Government cancelling the previous regulations regarding the tendering of Gold Bullion to the Mint, and stating that payment will be made in thirty days after receiving the Mint Master's certificate, instead of in sixty days as formerly. The rule for payment in sixty days was made in order to prevent tenders of gold to the Mint when the Government had very large stocks of this metal. The alteration is evidently made to attract gold to the Mint, as the Currency gold reserve is now approaching the minimum.

EXCHANGE.

We have had a very tame week in this market and business reported is on a small scale. The allotment of Councils was the smallest we have had for a very long time, and is itself an object lesson of the demand for money in India at the present time. We understand the total applications amounted to 35 lakhs, of which 2 lakhs were allotted to Madras at 1s. 3 29-32d. in full, the balance being apparently tendered for at 1s. 3 7-8d., which rate was refused and 6·30 lakhs was afterwards taken as extras at 1s. 3 29-32d. The absence of Export Bills is very marked in Bombay. Even at the fine rate of 1s. 4 1-16d for 3 month's sight D.A. the amount of bills forthcoming is very small. The enquiry from the bazaar and houses for July demand remittance at 1s. 3 15-16d. is on a free scale, and whenever it has been procurable it has been eagerly taken up. The same rate has been given to a very moderate extent for August T. T. It is freely offered for September forward, but buyers are scarce.

The only distant business reported was Bank T. T. for November-December to a limited amount at 1s. 3 31-32d. No forward bills are offered for next season. The falling off in the arrivals in India of Council Bills, will very soon be marked, and it remains to be seen what affect this will have on the early future of exchange. From our list of Bullion Shipments published below it will be seen that there is £390,000 of silver and £20,000 of gold now afloat for Bombay. The market closes quiet. This morning the bazaar came out as buyers of Bank Demand for July at 1s. 3 29-32d, but many banks refused to sell at the rate.

Bank T. T.		1s. 3 7-8d
,, Demand		1s. 3 29-32 to 1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight Credits		1s. 4 3-32 to 1s. 4 1-16d.
,,	Francs	109 1-4
30 days' sight	Hongkong	144
,,	Shanghai	197
,,	Japan	148 1-2

The mail of 21st ultimo which arrived in Bombay this morning brought the following Council Bills.

Calcutta .... lakhs 19·10
Bombay .... ,, 13·40
Madras .... ,, nil = 32·50 lakhs.

also silver to Bombay £170,000 and gold to Bombay £10,000. The mail of 28th June due in Bombay about 12th instant brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta .... lakhs 8·00
Bombay .... ,, 6·00
Madras .... ,, 2·00 = 16 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £80,000 and gold to Bombay £10,000. The mail of 5th July due in Bombay about 19th instant brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta .... lakhs 5·00
Bombay .... ,, 1·30
Madras .... ,, 2·00 = 8·30 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £140,000.

BULLION.

The upcountry demand for silver continues unabated, but the large supplies that have arrived and the weakness in the London and New York markets have caused a drop of nearly a rupee since last week. The settlement comes off to-morrow and unless a large part of the silver that has arrived is cleared off in the settlement, another drop in the price of the white metal seems likely. There has been a large business done during the week both for ready and forward deliveries.

There is a fair offtake of the yellow metal, but the supplies are quite large enough for current requirements and we hear of no fresh transactions with Banks during the week. Prices are unchanged and are likely to be maintained at the present level so long as exchange keeps quiet.

We quote—

		Rs.	
English Bar Silver ex-duty		...69-8	Ready
Do.	do	...69-8	6th July
Do.	do	...69-4	5th August
English Bar Gold		...24-2	Ready
Mint Gold		...23-13	Ready

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper market has remained almost unchanged and lifeless. Monday being the settlement day, the market opened at 94 13-16 for ready and 94 3-4 for the account and the settlement passed off quietly at 94 7-8 per cent. The Surplus has been absorbed by hundlees and loans from the local banks. From Tuesday to Friday the market ruled between 94 3-4 and 94 7-8 for account. Ready Paper in large amounts 2 annas higher. There is a good enquiry for Cash Paper and investors are reported to have taken advantage of the low rates now ruling.

SHARE.

The Share market is steady with few fluctuations Bank of Bombay Shares have changed hands at 1,282½ and closed quiet at 1,280. Commercials are steady at 51 Press shares are steady, mofussils have changed hands at 422 1-2, Indians at 152 1-2 and Berars, at 540 while Volcart, are steady at 1085. In Railway companies Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at 440, and closed quiet at the rate, while Ahmedabad Prantij shares have declined to 630. In miscelleneous Companies Alcocks are steady at 220, Bombay-Burmah at 6,725, new issues at 1,740, Port Cannings at 460, Oriental Government Life shares at 132 and Bombay flour at 850. Treachers, Kemps, Badhams, and Bombay Ice shares have changed hands at 825, 359, 157, and 58. respectively. In mill shares centrals have declined to 1,975, Chinas to 430, Currimbhoys to 590 while Davids have changed hands at 230, Connaughts at 465, Howard Bullough at 450, Empress at 220 Petits after fluctuations have improved to 1,720, Morarjee and Sholapurs are in demand at 1,350 and 1,690, Swadeshis are steady at 535. Other companies are more or less steady at previous quotations. Total absence of rain in Kathiawar has stopped further improvement in Mill shares.

COALS.

Market continues depressed. Sales reported during the week are as follows:—

1,600 tons Canman's Navigation at Rs. 13.
600 tons Deshargur at Rs. 14-4
500 tons Jardines Navigation at Rs. 13.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the position of this market, which continues dull with no demand from up-country. Absence of rain in Gujerat and Kathiawar has caused anxiety among dealers and we do not expect to see any revival until good news as regards the monsoon is received from all sides.

GREY GOODS.—The market for Greys is steady, but very little off take is made from the bazaar. Prices have remained steady, but business is greatly restricted owing to the absence of demand and want of rains in the consuming markets.

WHITES.—Whites are exceedingly dull with prices in favour of buyers. No business of importance is reported with Manchester.

REDS AND PRINTS.—The demand for Red goods continues as before, but Prints are entirely neglected.

YARNS.—The market for yarns is a bit easier, and prices have declined about 1-16 ans. per lb. The demand for local yarn continues, but China merchants decline to pay last rates owing to poor sales advised from there. English yarn is steady, but the demand is very poor, and hardly any business is done with Manchester in yarns.

METALS.

The market is very weak, and the demand has greatly fallen off. The price of copper has declined owing to weak advices from the other side. There has been some off take from the bazaar in Yellow Metal but at lower prices. Iron is very weak with scarcely any enquiry, and prices have a downward tendency in sympathy with advices from Europe. No business is reported even at lower rates.

FREIGHT.

This market has been steady during the week, more on account of the few steamers on the berth than any increase in the inquiry from shippers. Owners are very firm in their ideas and no fixtures of steamers are reported in Bombay. Business was done at 15s. for July shipment, early in the week, for Antwrp, Dunkirk and London. Later on at 15s. 6d for seeds and 16s. for measurement for Liverpool, Havre and Dunkirk, and to-day business is reported at 15s. 9d for Dunkirk, Hull and Liverpool, about 1,000 tons, and sellers are now asking 16s, having refused to continue booking at 15s. 9d. A line is reported to have been booked at 15s. per Hansa steamer for August, early in the week. The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There has been a steady tone in this market, and the undernoted returns of Receipts and Exports will fully explain the cause of the steadiness. Stocks are very light and as there has been some enquiry from Europe, prices are advancing. The excess of exports over arrivals in gingelly and oppy seeds may be explained, by the probable shipments in January of receipts in Bombay during the late months of last year. Since last mail left there has been a good enquiry for Linseed of which the closing price is Rs. 9-13 1-2. Rapeseed has remained quiet, but steady at about Rs. 6-4 for Brown Cawnpore, other qualities being nominal. Poppy seed has been steady at Rs. 8-7 to Rs. 8-8. Castor seed has advanced to Rs. 34-8 with a good enquiry. Wheat is firm in the speculative, bazaar owing to absence of rain in N. W. P., closing at Rs. 4-13 for white Delhi.

Official returns of the arrivals and exports of seeds, into and from the port of Bombay, during the six months ending 30th June 1901.

	Arrivals.		Exports.	
Linseed	1,483,482	cwt.	1 461,560	cwt
Rapeseed	2,065,727	,,	1,956,182	,,
Gingellyseed	1,124,233	,,	1,403,832	,,
Poppyseed	468,655	,,	488,659	,,
Groundnuts	84,311	,,	39.775	,,
Castorseed	831,246	,,	772.650	,,

COTTON.

This market has been very uninteresting throughout the week. Purchases are confined to immediate requirements for the local mills and shippers to Japan. Prices are practically unchanged, and while dealers are willing to meet buyers, should any enquiry arise, the latter show an almost complete indifference to the offers made them. The Sutta market is neglected, but owing to the advance in distant futures advised from Liverpool this morning, quotations are nominally increased about Rs. 2 with no transactions reported. We quote.

Bengals Fully Good Rs. 169, 25th January 1902.
Broach Fully Good Rs. 203, 25th March 1902.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	24,665
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 3rd July	1,864,429
Shipments for the week, to Europe	16,766
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	10,630
Total	27,396

Total Shipments from 1st October to 3rd July.	Bales.
Europe	5,78,030
Japan	2,88,129
China	28,145
Coast Ports	20,935
Total	9,15,299
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	3,477
China-Japan and Coast Ports	nil

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds.		
Cotton	21,251	Bales.
Wheat	28,433	cwts.
Linseed	17,705	,,
Rapeseed	18,566	,,
Gingellyseed	4,189	,,
Poppyseed	14,065	,,
Groundnuts	929	,,
Castorseed	16,021	,,
Rice	59,8213	,,
Myrabollams	6,167	,,

ARREST OF DIRECTORS OF A SPINNING COMPANY.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTCY.

MESSRS. ONISHI, Itoya and Shimada, the Directors of the late Tamashima Cotton Spinning Company at Bitchu, which was declared bankrupt in May last year, were arrested on the 25th ult. on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy with negligence, says the "Kobe Chronicle."

The company was wound up by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the shareholders on the 31st March, 1899, payment having been suspended on the previous day. The failure was alleged to be due to the misconduct of the directors who had involved the company in a considerable amount of debt. After the winding up of the concern, the directors sold the premises and factory at Osaka by private negotiation, instead of by public auction, and when it became clear that the only way to pay off the liabilities was to call up the unpaid share money the directors suggested to the shareholders that they should transfer their shares to poor people, who were entirely insolvent, and thus escape paying the call. Moreover, the three gentlemen who are now under arrest, are alleged to have sold all the property of the company which was of any value to pay the lawyers fees and their own travelling expenses, so that when the company was declared bankrupt and the official receivers were appointed by the Tamashima Ku Saibansho, only some trifling articles of value were found. The inventory made by the Official Receivers included some chairs, an old tea box, etc., valued in all at not more than yen 61.

A FEW weeks ago a poor Mississippi River fisherman, living at Lancing, Iowa, dug up some mussels for bait. His wife picked up one casually from a heap, opened it, and found what is now declared to be one of the finest freshwater pearls in the world. According to the "Daily Mail" correspondent, who tells this story, the gem is being exhibited by Mr. Henry Deakin, an art dealer in Chicago, who purchased the pearl from the fisherman for £3,000. It weighs 103 grains, is three-quarters of an inch long, pear shaped, and of a beautiful pink lustre. Its value is £8,000, and it has been named the Queen Mary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-41 m., 2-15 a. Low water, 7-10m., 8-18 a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, 2 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
R. I. M. C. C. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 2nd.
Ordnance vs. Government Telegraph.
Elphinstone College Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41 m. High water 2-27 m., 2-54 a. Low water, 7-53 m., 9-3a.

THE GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove at 4-30 p. m. weather permitting.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the present Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning (the 8th instant) at 11 o'clock.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June was 2,334, daily average 78; total of new admissions 1211; Parsis 739, Hindus 350; Other Castes 122.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Under the management of the Trustees of the fund for erecting cheap residences for poor Parsees, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1901 was 432 of which there were 88 males, 157 females and 187 children.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Mutusumudu, Mayoth, Magunga, Nossine, Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius per s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union a meeting of the Aryan Community will be held to mark the sense of the loss the Community has sustained in the deaths of "Sett Lakhmidas Khimji, and Mr. Sunderlal G. Varma," at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwady, Girgaum, at 6 o'clock this evening and is open to all. The Honorable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., has kindly consented to preside.

SHORTHAND CERTIFICATES.—A speed examination was held on the 25th April, at St. Xavier's High school, under the superintendence of the committee appointed by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London. Out of the candidates who were presented for the examination, Messrs. Rustom Cowaji Barucha and Atmaram Ganesh Mundle have been declared passed and have been granted first-class certificates for efficiency in writing Pitman's shorthand at the rate of 60 words per minute.

HANGED HERSELF.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Bhajipala Street, regarding the death of Jamack, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, wife of one Hurjiven Soorchund, who keeps a grocery shop. Deceased was married four years ago up-country and came to Bombay with her husband two years ago. They put up in Bhajipala Street, where they lived happily together. For some time past deceased had been in indifferent health and about a fortnight ago, her husband gave away her ornaments of the value of Rs. 150 to his brother's wife. This circumstance combined with her ill health seemed to have preyed upon her mind. On Thursday during the absence of her husband, she hanged herself by tying a rope round her neck suspended from the loft. When the husband discovered her in that plight, she was dead. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CONDIGN PUNISHMENT.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Harigad Deogad, a Hindu beggar, was brought up on remand and again charged with kidnapping his sister, Motti, aged twelve, from the lawful guardianship of her husband and letting her on hire for immoral purposes. The evidence showed that the girl was married some years ago to a sepoy in Porebunder State. About three months ago accused went to Motti's husband and represented to him that his parents were dead and that Motti should be sent along with him to perform the funeral ceremonies. Believing this statement to be true, the husband agreed to do so. The accused after taking the girl to a distant place informed her that he meant to take her to Bombay, as her husband had been ill-treating her. Motti expressed her unwillingness to do so, but in spite of the objection raised by her to such a proposal, the accused brought her down to Bombay along with another woman and put her in a house of ill-fame at Coombharwada. On the matter being brought to the notice of the police, at the instance of the husband, the accused was arrested. The Magistrate convicted the offender on both the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ASSAULT BY A BORAH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, afternoon, Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Adamji Alaudin a Borah dealer in hardware, was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Saiva Mahadoo, a labourer, who died of rupture of the spleen at the J. J. Hospital on the morning of the 21st June last. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 19th idem Saiva went to the accused at his house at Mutton Road, to demand wages from him for the work done by him on the previous day at his godown at Gunpowder Road. Adamji who was said to be asleep at the time, came out of his room, pushed the deceased and gave him two or three blows with his clenched fist. Shortly after the deceased was taken ill and was removed to the hospital, where he died. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that deceased died from rupture of the spleen, which was diseased and enlarged. It was clearly proved that the rupture could have been caused by a blow with a clenched fist or by a fall. The accused admitted having stopped and pushed the deceased and also having delivered blows with his clenched fist on his back. The evidence showed that accused struck him somewhere or the stomach. The question before the court to decide was what offence the accused had committed. He intentionally hurt the deceased who had a diseased spleen, but it was also clear that he did it without the intention of causing death or such injury as was likely to cause death. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the Court found the accused guilty of causing simple hurt to the deceased and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer further imprisonment for one month.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 7.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Agutter in G. Hymns—176, 162 Ave Verum Baker 559.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Venerable the Archdeacon W. E. Scott.
Hymns—264, 19 and 215.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
The collections are for the Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

6 a.m.—Parade Service—Choral, Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—1, 376 and 270.
8-15 a.m.—Missa Cantata—(Merbecke.)
Hymns—403, 260 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—214, 513 and 31.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Rev. W. Seed.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. W. Seed.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Morning Service, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Apollo Bunder).

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Mr. R. Studd.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. L. E. Linzell.
6 p.m.—Also Prayer meeting on Wednesday.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.

6 p.m.—Communion Service.
Psalm 107 ov. 1-9; Hymns 21, 510, 20 and 417, and Psalm 103 ov. 1-5.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. Canon Roberts.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—176, 301 and 315.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—286, 297 and 27.
Offertories for Church Expenses.
Daily Service—7 a.m. Matins.

ST. NICHOLAS SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Paraphrase—2 tune 112.
Hymns—104, 128 and 236.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—43 v. 3 tune 222.
Hymns—108 1st tune, 109 1st tune, 103 and 233 2nd tune.
Collection for Zanana Missions of the Church of Scotland.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—332 and 291.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—208, 285 and 223.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher, Rev. Father Nicholson.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

CONGESTED TRAFFIC AT HOWRAH.

SIMLA, JULY 4th.

At the final meeting of the Railway Conference Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction, reviewed the deliberations of the representatives. He said: The necessity for an independent connection from Moghalserai to Calcutta has been generally recognised, and towards it we have been strongly urged at this meeting. The Midnapore-Jherriah Railway is in hand and must be completed. The cost of this is about 110 lakhs. To carry the connection through to Moghalserai necessitates the building of what has hitherto been known as the Gya-Katrasgarh Railway (which forms a portion of the grand chord of the East India Railway from Moghalserai to Asansol), and also of a short connection between that line and the Midnapore-Jherriah line. The cost of these may differ slightly according to the different alignments, but it may be put at about 175 lakhs. If the Gya-Katrasgarh line is built (and it must be built), it would be unreasonable to refuse to complete the grand chord to Asansol, if the East India Railway desires it. This would cost 43 to 67 lakhs according to alignment—say 50 lakhs as a mean. Besides that at least 25 lakhs is required for the colliery branches in Jherriah. Thus the total cost of the railways to which we are committed in order to improve the communication between the North-Western Provinces and Howrah amounts to about 360 lakhs, and if the Gya-Katrasgarh is started at once, we may expect they will be opened in about three years. This will provide the alternative route asked for by the merchants, and it will reduce the distance from Moghalserai to Howrah very considerably. We have about forty miles of the new Bengal Nagpore Railway, route which will save twenty-four miles on the existing length of four hundred and sixty-nine miles from Moghalserai to Howrah. Besides this large expenditure of over

TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS STERLING,

there are large sums to be spent in improving the terminal arrangements at Howrah, for some of which we have not as yet seen the East India Railway proposals; also the terminal arrangements of the railway on the Calcutta side have to be improved at a heavy cost. With this enormous expenditure to be provided for works of admittedly the utmost urgency, the Committee hesitate to recommend the concurrent expenditure of either the £1,000,000 more necessary to make the Bishenpur-Howrah, or the £600,000 more required for the Burdwan-Howrah, until the immediate necessity for these is established beyond dispute. It appears to the Committee that the opening of the new route via Boojoodih and Midnapore must of itself afford a great relief to the traffic of the East India Railway, without necessarily robbing it seriously. In the event of congestion on the East India Railway, the surplus traffic will be able to go round by the Midnapore alternative route. When there is no congestion the bulk of it will naturally take the shorter route via Asansol. Besides the Burdwan-Howrah chord scheme, there is moreover another scheme which has been strongly urged by the commercial bodies of Calcutta, viz., the Bishenpur-Howrah. The cost of the Burdwan-Howrah chord has been placed at 80 lakhs, and that of the Bishenpur-Howrah at 150 lakhs. It is difficult to see how both of these chord lines could be justified. If one is made, the other must be postponed indefinitely. . . . If money has to be provided now for some one or other of these two chord lines, it implies at least a partial postponement of the Gya-Katrasgarh section of the grand chord. We understand from the speeches yesterday that all the commercial bodies lay the greatest stress on the early completion of an alternative route from the North-West Provinces to Howrah. The Committee fully concur, and are now prepared to recommend that the grand chord should be pushed to completion first, so as to get that alternative route through with the least possible delay. That implies the temporary postponement of both the lower chords. What we ask the representatives to advise us upon is, which of these two chord lines they consider will be most required after the completion of the Gya-Katrasgarh. . . . Will representatives of commercial bodies present, therefore, now tell us whether they consider either one or both of these chord lines should take the precedence of the Gya-Katrasgarh line or whether rather it should take the precedence of both chords? If the Burdwan-Howrah is necessary at all, it should be constructed at once by the East India Railway, and the fact of its construction will render it more difficult than ever to justify the subsequent construction of the Bishenpur-Howrah for the Hooghly chord.

PREFERENCE FOR GYA-KATRASGARH CHORD.

Mr. Turner said the Chamber of Commerce regarded the linking up of Gya with Katrasgarh as meritable and therefore it should be taken in hand immediately. It would provide Calcutta with an alternative route to the North-Western Provinces. The Chamber was influenced in this decision by the statement that the Midnapore-Jherriah line would be finished in eighteen months. He was in favour of the Bishenpur-Howrah chord line as against the Burdwan-Howrah, for there should be no delay in proceeding with it. The Chamber of Commerce quite appreciated the difficulty mentioned about funds, but he hoped the committee would equally appreciate the interests of the trade of Calcutta.

BRIDGING THE HOOGHLY

Mr. Hodson said with regard to bridging the Hooghly when required it should not be below Cossipore, but the construction of any bridge on piers at Calcutta would be an experiment so dangerous that it would not be justified unless the traffic could not be otherwise served. The development of the traffic *via* the Jubilee Bridge should be encouraged by every reasonable and practical means. As to building a central station, he thought, another and more central station than Sealdah was not required.

Mr. Turner agreed that such a bridge should not be below Cossipore, because there was danger that if a permanent bridge were built on the site of the present pontoon bridge the river currents might be diverted and the Port Trust jetties be seriously affected. His idea was that they should have a railway bridge at Chitpore connecting with the present single Port Trust line running to Sealdah. That line would require to be doubled and extended, because it would take off a considerable quantity of goods destined for the docks. There were two arrangements in favour of such a bridge. One was there had been rumours of defects in the foundations of the Jubilee Bridge, and if any accident occurred to it then the coal trade would be damned. Another was that he believed that the Bengal-Nagpore line traffic would develop so much that the present wagon ferry would be unequal to carrying it. Regarding the question of a central station at Calcutta, Mr. Turner said it had hitherto been treated as one with that of the new bridge. From what he gathered from his brother merchants, the opinion now was that the two questions should be treated separately and that the Central Station project might well be deferred for the present owing to the probable enormous price of land that would have to be taken up.

Mr. Wynne said that he was a member of the committee which considered the subject of the new bridge and central station, and he considered the conclusion of the Bengal Government absolutely sound. No doubt in time another bridge would be required, and it would be at Cossipore. He doubted if a central station were required now, so that further discussion upon these two projects might well drop and let things develope themselves. If the Berhampur line were made, and if more stringent demurrage rules at Howrah forced traffic to the docks, the subject would crop up of its own accord in two or three years. Regarding the Bengal-Nagpore ferry he thought it could carry all the traffic likely to be dealt with.

The Chairman remarked that the committee were much indebted to the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust, the Mining Association and the Railway Companies for sending representatives, and they hoped to be able to come to correct conclusions and make their recommendations to the Government of India. He associated himself with the Committee in thanking these gentlemen.

Mr. Douglas proposed, and Mr. Turner seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Arundel for the courteous manner in which he had presided.

Mr. Arundel remarked that he had in three days acquired a larger amount of information than he could have gained by reading any number of reports and files.

THE KOREAN LOAN.

AN AMERICAN PROTEST.

ACCORDING to a telegram received by the Tokyo *Asahi* from its special correspondent at Seoul, the American Minister in Seoul has lodged a protest with the Korean Court against the furnishing of the Customs revenue as security for the Korean loan to be borrowed from the French syndicate, on the ground that the Customs revenue has already been furnished as security for funds which are to be expended in the construction of water-works in Seoul, as the Korean Court has already promised to allow Americans to undertake the work. This protest has not been lodged against the Franco-Korean loan contract itself; the American Minister has simply protested against the appropriation of the Customs revenue as security for the loan, and he demanded an answer from the Korean Court. The telegram adds that the British, Japanese, and French Ministers in Seoul were received in audience by the Emperor on the 21th inst. No political significance is attached to these audiences, but the affair is attracting attention. Another telegram received by the same paper conveys an important item of news that an agreement has been concluded between the Korean Court and Americans for the coinage of nickel currency, but it lacks confirmation.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A BOY MURDERED IN A FIELD.

IMPERATOR VS. TOTARAM JAIRMAN KUNBI.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in May last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. N. B. Pendu appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having, on the 15th March last, at Nimbul committed murder by causing the death of Pandu Mahadeo by beating him with stones. The deceased was a boy, about seven or eight years old, who used to wear two wristlets, an armlet, a couple of gold ear-rings and a silver finger-ring, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 13. The child's Father Mahadeo, used to work in a field where accused's brother, Kashir, also used to work. Both Mahadeo and Kashia were servants to two Mahomedans, who had partitioned the field and owned separate portions thereof. About seven days before the murder, Kashia left the village to attend a marriage; and the accused acted as his substitute. The accused and Mahadeo were related to each other, and were on good terms. Accused's wife was living with her parents, as he was not able to pay a debt due to his brother-in-law. His income was two rupees a month, but he used to have free rations from his employer. During the famine, the accused and Mahadeo had worked at a relief camp. The deceased sometimes took his father's meals to him at the field, and his father used to give him some sweet potatoes to eat. On the 15th March last, the accused, after watering a considerable portion of the sweet potato plantation, left at 10 a.m., to take his breakfast. Tara, Mahadeo's wife, had come with her husband's breakfast and remained at the field to do an odd job, by which she earned a seer of chillies. The deceased was at home with his blind grandmother, Devli, and was playing in the court-yard at about noon. The accused, after apparently taking his breakfast, came to Mahadev's house, and there told the deceased "come, your Nanajee has sent for you to give you sweet potatoes to eat." The child used to call his father Nanajee. Devli heard accused's voice, and another woman, Kesari, saw him take away the boy. Accused, however, did not take the boy to the field. He was seen with the boy near a mango tree from a distance by a Bhil woman, to whom he was well known, especially as he wore a broad cloth coat of black colour and a red turban. Accused turned up at the field about 5 p.m. though he should have been there at about 1 or 2 p.m. His employer thought he might have gone to the threshing-floor near the village to work there; and no question was put as to the delay. No one suspected at the time that, between noon and that hour, a foul murder had been committed. Mahadeo went on with his work at the field, and he was still there when accused left in the evening. Tara, after returning home, had been asked by Devli to look about for the deceased, as the child had not turned up even to have a drink of water. Tara went to her husband when she did not find the boy, and Mahadeo returned with her and made a search. On his questioning the accused, the latter said he had called the child, but the child had not come to him. A search in the village and its surrounding hamlets proved futile. The Bhil woman mentioned a mango tree west of the village, and there the police patel saw footprints of two persons, one a boy, and another an adult. With the help of a Bhil tracker, the tracks were followed up to a nala at the distance of about two miles, and the tracks stopped at a grave in a cavity in the nala. A small part of the body, which had been covered with sand, was visible. There were three big heavy stones on the body, one on the head, another on the breast, and a third on the legs. The total weight of the stones was 248 pounds, and one of them had stains of blood on it. The head of the child was found crushed, apparently with a stone, and the earth and sand under the head were found stained with blood. All the ornaments which the child had worn were missing. The accused, on being arrested and questioned, accompanied the police and a panch to a solitary place under a Khair tree, and there unearthed the missing ornaments. The accused afterwards made a long and detailed statement to a second class magistrate at Dhulia. The Sessions Judge saw no extenuating circumstances in the case, and sentenced the accused to death.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence of death.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday and the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

AN INDECENT ASSAULT.

Shaik Chand Shaik Jamal, a Mahomedan, was charged with having committed an indecent assault. Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and the accused was defended by Mr. Ardasir Kapadia and Mr. Rustom Wadia.

It appeared that the case for the prosecution was that, on the evening of the 13th June, while the complainant, a woman named Rukumee, was returning homeward, in company with her sister, she was accosted by the accused on the Wari Bunder road. The latter said he wished to pay her for some mangos, and then seizing her by the wrist, made her enter his room in a hut adjoining the roadway. He then fastened the door and committed the offence. At the close of the enquiry, the jury unanimously found the accused guilty, and his lordship sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

REVENGE UPON A FORMER MASTER.

Tookaram Krishna, was charged with having, on the 26th April last, struck a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Sorabjee with a bill-hook.

A common jury was empannelled at 10 o'clock in the morning, but on their entering, the jury box in the afternoon one of their number, a Mahomedan named Tyaballey Mahomedally, said he did not understand English sufficiently well to follow the proceedings. The juror was then asked to leave the box, and the Clerk of the Crown asked if any other juror was present in court. No one responding, he next called upon a Parsee, who said he was a student, to serve, but the latter was challenged by counsel for the prosecution. Another Parsee sitting in the body of the court was then called upon to serve, but was challenged by the defence. Mr. Young then called upon a Hindu named Mohunlal Runchoodoss to serve as a juror, and he was accordingly sworn in. The trial of the accused was proceeded with. Mr. Donald, instructed by the public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad.

Mr. Donald, in opening the prosecution, said the complainant in case resided in a hut on Vincent Road near the Dadar Railway station. The hut was composed on three sides of bamboo closed in with clay, and on the fourth side by an open trellis work and corrugated iron sheeting. On the evening of 26th April last, the complainant went to bed and while he was sleeping, it appeared that some one from outside the hut wounded him severely with a bill-hook. The complainant then called out, and his wife and a "mallee" come to his assistance. The police were then sent for, and in the course of their investigations the bill-hook was discovered, and found to belong to a relation of the accused. The latter was afterwards arrested, Mr. Donald giving as a motive for the assault that the accused had become enraged at having been dismissed from the complainant's service. Evidence in the case was then called but not concluded, when the Sessions were adjourned to this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock.

REFORM IN CHINA.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT ON EXAMINATIONS.

The following Edict of the 3rd inst. is taken from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

(1) Decree by the Empress Dowager commanding the establishment of the special examinations of candidates for official appointments in the proposed 'Reformed' Government. These candidates are to be selected from the Metropolitan Government and those to be recommended and sent by Viceroys and Governors in the provinces, who are now ordered to set about at once and make the necessary selections amongst the officials under them whom they consider able and talented men. With reference to this decree, the Empress Dowager calls upon all Viceroys and Governors to note that it has been issued with the Emperor's consent 'for we, "mother and son," are united in our hearts and are equally anxious to obtain able and good men to assist in the reformation of the country.'

Note:—In 1898 the Emperor ordered these special examinations of selected men with the object of getting men of progressive and enlightened ideas to assist his Majesty in his Reforms. With the consummation of the coup d'etat in the autumn of the same year, these special examinations became a dead letter. The protests against the Manchurian Convention last April in Shanghai, however, opened the eyes of the reactionaries that, in spite of their repressive measures, there are still a great many men of enlightenment and progressive ideas in the Empire, and it is because of this that the Empress Dowager was advised to gather around her more men of reactionary views, so as to overawe the former; and of this the outcome is the above decree.—Translator.

(2) Owing to the difficulties now present amongst us, we hereby command, at the desire of the Empress Dowager, and for the sake of economy, the abolishment for ever of the custom of sending to Court annual tributes from the provinces and dependencies of the Empire, with the exception of such commodities as tea, drugs, and medicines.

(3) Decree commanding the abolition of all unnecessary members of the secretarial staffs of the provincial yamens who are said to be in league with the writers and scribes of the Six Boards, etc. Officials in the provinces must therefore set about reforming their yamen staffs and in future do all their administrative business themselves, employing their scribes and writers only in the nature of copyists. All power is to be taken away for ever from these men, who are to be prohibited in the future from meddling with the affairs of local government, etc.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	7	15
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	8	10	111
Total plague deaths to date	96,637	[illegible]	
Same date last year	14	7	154

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY, 5.

Sheagon—1 inch 83 cents, Sowing progressing.

Akot—2 inches 20 cents, Sowing operations are going on.

Murtizapore—Light showers 75 cents, Heavy rains reported in the districts.

Kampti—96 cents, Nagpur 1·20 inches, Warora 2·39 inches.

Dhulia—Raining since morning. Good rain has fallen in our districts.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

Friday: The winds on the West Coast are practically normal in direction, but still continue comparatively weak, and rain has been light on the coast. Very little rain has fallen in the Deccan, but a few moderate showers have occurred in Central Provinces. Seoni and Bombay have received two inches; Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Cochin, Mangalore, Mercara, Belgaum, and Ratnagiri one inch. The winds at the head of the bay have returned to normal directions, but are only moderate in strength. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, along East Himalayas, light in Central and South Bengal. Gorakhpur has received five inches; Mergi four, Tavoy three, Diamond Island, Jalpaiguri, two; Lashio, Jessore, Dibrugh, Sibsagar, Darjeeling one. The Mail steamer arrived at Bombay reports from Socotra to longitude 65 strong monsoon, but light variable, winds near the coast, thus showing that the abnormal condition east of the Arabian Sea have not yet passed away. The pressure has, however, given way briskly to rapidly along the West Himalayas, and gradients hence are unusually steep. These changes may increase the strength of the wind on the coast. Humidity is increasing in Central India Plateau, and West Central Provinces. Rain may increase during the day on the West Coast Districts. The rain given by the bay current probably will be confined chiefly to East Bengal and along the east Himalayas, but much depends on the changes in pressure over the head of the bay where the conditions appear unstable. Very high temperature continues over the greater part of Northern and Central India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Mozaffari, Captain H. B. Baker, which arrived in harbour on Thursday experienced moderate monsoon North Westerly set of current, equally with rain within twelve hours off Bombay. The Asiatic S. N. Co's s. s. Neirung, Captain W. H. Edge, which reached this port yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, met with hard squalls, strong wind and high sea. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chanda, Captain E. C. Hodgson, which arrived in harbour from the Persian Gulf had fine weather, light S. W. Winds until within six hours off Bombay. The same Company's s. s. Ujina, Captain J W Robertson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo encountered strong monsoon on West Coast, with heavy sea between Mangalore and Ratnagiri, wind force Westerley 4 to 7 beampost. The P. and O. Co's s. s. Egypt arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden with English Mails, had moderate to strong monsoon. The s. s. Harburg, Captain S. Hellerich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore experienced strong South West monsoon and rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Espl'ade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba. In. Cs.	
Previously registered	35	44	26	11	29	09	27	08
Friday, 5th July	1	22	1	15	00	97	1	29
Total	36	66	27	26	30	06	28	37
Total fall to July 5, 1900	20	67	20	79	20	73	21	85
Total fall to July 5, 1899	20	20	20	47	25	77	22	98

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 1 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Friday, 5th July	1	19

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi and Jeypore, a brisk rise at Amraoti and Malegaon, and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are feebly cyclonic in the North-West Provinces, while south westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong in several places.

The temperature both maximum and minimum, is from 5° to 22° in excess of normal in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Saugor. The maximum is also in very large excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Malegaon and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 123° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show a great rise in Berar, Khandesh and at Aurangabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. In the Punjab and North-West Provinces clouds appear to be increasing.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bombay (1·59"), and Khandwa (1·42"), and light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast, in Berar and at Indore, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa and Karwar.

There is a depression in the North-West Provinces near Agra and the weather there is unsettled and strong squally winds are likely in several places to the north of Latitude 21. There is slight increase of monsoon wind along the West Coast and rain is likely there and also in Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India.

The Mail Steamer "Egypt" which left Aden on the 30th reports having experienced up to Longitude 52 E. moderate to fresh south-westerly and south-easterly winds slight south-south-east swell and fine weather; thence to Longitude 65 E, strong monsoon occasionally blowing with a moderate gale, cloudy weather and high sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning fresh monsoon with light variable winds and light rain near coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,825 tons, Captain P H Stunt, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Harburg, 3,381 tons, Captain T Hellerichi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, 21st June, with a cargo of ore.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain H D Baker, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Karachi, 1st July, with a cargo of grain.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain W H Edge, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 2nd June, via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 22 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 21st June, via Colombo, with a cargo of coal and general, and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain T P Gruchy, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Mr C L Bose, Mr Nowrojee Dorabjee, Jamadar Sakharam and 120 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the passengers:—Mr R W Wills, Mr N J Miller, Mr R N Rebelio, Mr R B Cooper and 15 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 70 cases opium and the following passengers:—Mr Gillespie, Mr. Goodhal, Gunner Kirby and seven men and 53 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Mozaffari s	Baker	Karachi, July 1
	Chanda s	Hodgson	Busreh, June 22
5	Ujina s	Robertson	Calcutta, June 21
	Harburg s	Hellerichi	Singapore, June 21
	Egypt s	Langborne	Aden, June 30
	Nairung s	Edge	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Vulcan s	Vassey	Hamburg
	Onipenta s	Hirst	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Orissa, Stunt, for Calcutta.
,, Nowshera, Gruchy, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Chanda, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Mozaffari, for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Delhi s—50 cases whisky, J Framjee; 4 butts whisky, Phipson and Co; 35 cases portwine, J Nowrojee; 8 packages photo chemicals, B Sakharam and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—25 cases provision, &c, E N Antia; 6 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co.

Plassy s—65 cases provision, F Rustomjee and Co; 44 cases provision, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 10 cases photo material, K D Karanjia; 23 packages papers, H Abdoolally; 20 cases provision, Bull and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.
Lindenfels s—2 hogsheads rum, B Dadabhoy.

FROM PERCO.

Marq Bacquehem s—100 cases cognac, R Furdoonjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

E Simons s—50 cases wine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

E Simons s—12 cases brandy and whisky, C Jamsetjee.

FROM HULL.

Dido s—36 casks provisions, S Nusserally.

FROM TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—162 packages papers, K A Hoosein; 12 bales papers, M A M Shurootally; 74 bales papers, H Abdoolally.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1901, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

1. Forwarding for orders a letter from the Commissioner, regarding a proposal to entrust to the Firm of Messrs. John Taylor Sons and Santo Crimp the work of advising on the question of water taps.

2. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 2,820 for the purchase of five sets of Survey sheets of the portion of Bombay north of Bellasis Road.

3. Recommending sanction to the cost, amounting to Rs. 24,365-11-1, of a diversion of Arthur Road being finally adjusted against savings on different Loan works.

4. Letter from the Commissioner—On the subject of the setting aside by the Acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes of the election of Mr. Abdul Karim Nur Mahomed Suleman.

5. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a memo from the Water Engineer in connection with the water-supply to the Juganath Chawls, Fanasvadi.

6. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer, who gives the information required by the Corporation as to notices issued for the improvement of houses with oil mills in Mandvi Ward.

7. Letter from Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, Solicitors—Intimating the grant of a rule with interim injunction calling upon the Corporation to show cause why they should not be restrained from payment of Rs. 21,000 to the Municipal Solicitors, and suggesting that the matter be heard by two Judges and their judgment taken as the judgment of the Appeal Court.

8. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter received by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade from Messrs. Sand Mason and Co., who report as to employment of electric or oil motors for Fire Engines.

9. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the District Officer, Central District, who reports as to the qualifications, &c., of Mr. Guider, Sectional Medical Officer.

10. Letter from the Commissioner—Applying for the orders of the Corporation as to the acquisition of 4 plots of land at Hamalvadi and Pera Lane.

11. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding for information a monthly Return of Sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for May 1901.

Items connected with the general question of water-supply, as decided by Corporation at their Meeting of the 20th June 1901.

12. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on Water-supply.

13. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter to his address from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who submits remarks with reference to complaints made against the Water Department.

(b) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding with his own remarks a report from the Executive Engineer on statement made by the Water Engineer.

14. Notice of motion from Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit—For obtaining information and suggestions from the Commissioner as to insufficiency, offensive smell, &c., of water-supply.

15. Notice of motion from the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta C. I. E.—For expressing opinion that the distribution of water in the City in a great measure justifies the loud and recurring complaints made by the rate-payers, and that, if the Water Department is unable to devise measures to remove the complaints, it should be reformed and reorganized.

16 to 18. Notices of motions from Mr. Jehangir J. Kharsetji.—16. For obtaining a report on certain points in connection with the impurity, insufficiency and irregularity of the water-supply. 17. For endorsing the truth of complaints from the public with regard to the present supply. 18. For appointing a Committee to investigate the proper distribution of the water-supply.

19. Notice of motion from Mr Nadirshaw H E Sukhia—For declaring that the Corporation views with alarm and regret the continued complaints in regard to water-supply; for obtaining a report as to causes; and for conveying to the heads of the Water Department the Corporation's disapprobation of his utter indifference to the legitimate wants of the people.

20. Notice of motion from Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For calling attention to certain letters in the Municipal Journal regarding insufficiency of water supply.

21. Notice of motion from Mr. Khurshedji N. Wadia—For calling attention to a letter in the "Times of India" as to nature of the present outcry against the Water Department.

22. Notice of Motion from Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report on the desirability, feasibility, &c., of clearing the vegetation surrounding the Tulsi Lake.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

23. Recommending that Mr. Jehangir Eduji Daver be informed in reply to his complaint about water-suply that water does not rise to the second floor of his house during day time as sufficient passure is not available except at night time when the draw off is less.

24. Recommending that Mr. W. Cluley, Chief Inspector of the Drainage Branch, be granted full pay instead of half pay for the first four months of the year's leave on medical certificate granted to him.

25. Letter to the President from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

26. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Stating that at present the employment of female Inspectors is scarcely feasible, and not particularly necessary.

27. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating that the subject of the duties performed by the Divisional and deputy Health Offices will be included in the report on the whole of the Health Department shortly due from the Health Officer.

28. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding copies of correspondence regarding the effect of the removal of trees from the Tansa Lake.

29. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Reporting the number of bicycles and tricycles taxed and the amount of tax levied during the Quarter ending the 31st March 1901.

30. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., on the subject of the revision of the Building By Laws.

31. Government Letter, General Department—Appointing Mr. N. C. Macleod and Mr. H. V. R. Kemball to be President and Assessor, respectively, of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Act for one year and fixing their remuneration.

32. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Asking that it be arranged that the power of granting leave to the Secretary, as well as of appointing a substitute during his absence, be transferred to the Committee, and that the propriety of the Committee being specifically empowered to appoint their own clerks and messengers be recognized.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee;—

33. Forwarding for consideration a letter from the Commissioner regarding the request of Mr. Maneckji Sheriarji Bharucha, Assist Engineer, Bombay Municipality, who has been appointed Land Manager to the City Improvement Trust Board, to be allowed to contribute to the Munical Pension Fund and to retain a lien on his appointment during the time he may serve under the Board.

34. Recommending that Mr. Najmudin Jiva Khan be informed in reply to his letter regarding the levy of halalkhor tax in respect of his premises, Foras Road, that the matter is receiving attention.

35. Recommending that Mr. Jivaji Jafferji be informed in reply to his letter regarding the levy of halalkhor tax in respect of his chawls at Bapty Road that the matter is receiving attention.

36. Recommending that Mr. H. Sulleman Abdul Wahed be informed in reply to his letter regarding the levy of special halalkhor tax in respect of his property, Clerk Road, that the matter is receiving attention.

37. Recommending that Mr. Shankur Venkooji be informed in reply to his letter, regarding the levy of halalkhor tax in respect of his propetry, Delisle Road, that the matter is receiving attention.

38. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 1,600-7-5 for compassionate allowance payable to the widow and daughters of Mr. Maneckji Nowroji Balsara, late Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Assessment Department.

39. Recommending sanction to the extra cost, Rs. 8,125, of constructing six iron tank railway wagons, instead of ordinary wagons, being met from an unappropriated balance out of the grant for construction of wagons.

40. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's order, a transfer of Rs. 575 to meet an excess in the grant for the purchase of telescopic Fire Escapes due to the contract rates being higher than the budget estimate.

41. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the masonry culvert erected by the David Mills Company over a Municipal drain being allowed to stand on the terms agreed to by the Company.

42. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Regarding the width of the main artery of Scheme No. II, Street Scheme from Carnac Bridge to Queen's Road.

43. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 12th June 1901.

44. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting as to the height, with reference to width of Street, of a building in Cavel Street.

45. Letter from Mr. J. Baptista—Thanking the Corporation for granting him leave of absence.

46. Notice of Motion from the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C. I. E.—For expressing opinion that side by side with large Street schemes already undertaken, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust should also take in hand smaller improvement schemes by which large divisions of the City could be improved by removing comparatively small insanitary areas in their midst, and that Ward A is capable of being improved by such treatment; and for requesting the Commissioner to lay before the Corporation official representations dealing with areas mentioned in Captain Locke's Report in the Plague Report for 1899-1900, with such additions as he may think fit to recommend.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

47. Recommending sanction, as a special case, to the acting allowance of Dr. B. B. Darabsett, acting Deputy Health Officer, being fixed at Rs. 200 per mensem.

48. Forwarding, for information, a letter from the Commissioner regarding the rate of filtration of water per square yard per 24 hours.

49. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Reports giving detailed information regarding the sanitary condition of the various parts of the City.

50. Government Letter, General Department—Relative to the Municipal contribution towards the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

51. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding a statement for the Quarter ending the 30th June 1901, of Committees who have not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal.

52. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for information, Reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 31st March 1901.

53. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding an Abstract of the Accounts of the Board for the year ending the 31st March 1901, with the Auditor's Report thereon.

54. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Medical Union—Forwarding Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Medical Profession of Bombay as to the Health Officer's Scheme for the registration of births and deaths, &c.

55. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Government Resolution, sanctioning the raising of a loan of 24 3-4 lakhs for certain Sewerage and Water Works on the distinct understandidg that the Municipality will impose additional taxation to meet the contribution to the City Improvement Trust if existing resources prove inadequate. Requesting the decision of the Corporation in the matter, Resolutions of the Standing Committee.

56. Forwarding for orders under Section 269 (2) of the Municipal Act, a letter from the Commissioner regarding the erection of a stand pipe near the Hasali Tank, Mahim, and the re-opening of another stand pipe at the end of Lady Jamshetji Road.

57. Recommending that the house-owners of Chandanwadi Kopa Lane, be informed, in reply to their application, that instructions have been issued to see that the lane is kept clean but that it cannot be taken over as a Public Street unless they comply with Section 306 of the Municipal Act.

58. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 179-6-7 to the widow of Mr. Ganpat Bhasker Malladkar, late clerk in the Drainage Department.

59. Recommending sanction to the payment of Rs. 971-13-7 to meet an excess in the grants for "Feed of Horses" and for Repairs to Engines for the Fire Brigade for 1900-1901.

60. Recommending that the Commissioner's letter regarding Mr. Haji Ismail Goot Mahomed's offer of a donation for a charitable dispensary at Dharavi be considered with the general question of giving free medical relief to the poor in connection with a system of Birth and Death Registration.

61. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on providing suitable vehicles for removing injured persons to hospital.

62. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed widening of certain streets, beyond the regular set back line.

63. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the proposal to close certain wells.

64. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting Reports from the Health Officer and the Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, Ordinary Branch, regarding offensive smells on the Foreshore, along Cumballa and Malabar Hills.

65. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a copy of the revised Municipal Act, and suggesting that Corporation should send it up at once for consideration of Government reserving their remarks for a further report.

(b) Letter from the Commissioner—Explaining why no more copies of the revised Act are available.

(c) Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a copy of the revised Act in which Mr. Harvey has made his remarks, and also the Reports and remarks of Municipal Officers on the revised Act.

66. Letter from the Commissioner—Stating, with reference to the Corporation's request that such portions of the amended draft Municipal Act as refer to Municipal elections be at once submitted, that the revised Act has been submitted to the Corporation.

67. Notice of motion from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin—For obtaining certain information from the Commissioner as to Vernacular newspaper receiving Municipal advertisements.

68. Notice of motion from Mr. Daji Abaji Khare—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to correctness of a recent opinion of the Water Engineer as to the occurrence of fires in districts under low water pressure, &c.

69. Notice of motion from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin.—For making a rule to limit councillors other than those who move or second a resolution to a session of ten minutes on an original motion or few minutes on an amendment.

70. Letter from the Commissioner—Relative to the employment of additional Police for the residential quarters on the Apollo Reclamation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*Contd.*

NOTICES OF MOTION.

71 and 72. From Mr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master. 71.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the sufficiency, &c., of the staff employed for the removal of refuse, &c. 72.—For providing a few more benches on the Khote footpath, Chaupatty.

73. From Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For adding the name of Mr. K. E. Dadachanji to the Committee *re* Rules in connection with water taps, &c.

74. From Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Mr. S. D. Khote—Proposing the appointment of Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar as a member of the Corporation.

75. From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed—For obtaining certain information from the Commissioner in regard to certain stores.

76 to 78. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—76. For calling attention to an editorial headed "Ventilating pipes in Bombay" in the Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record—77. For expressing opinion in favor of open drains.—78. For requesting the Commissioner to take immediate steps for preventing private practice equally to all medical officers under the Health Department.

79. From Mr. Accacio G. Veigas—For obtaining a report on the Ketson Petroleum Lamp.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th July, 1901.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

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FINEST QUALITIES, POPULAR PRICES.
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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
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H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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REPORT OF ANALYSIS
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GREEK BRANDY,
BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
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11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LUSHINGTON—June 12, at Inversnaid, Festing Road, Southsea, the wife of W N Lushington, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WILKINS—June 11, at St Augustine's Road, Bedford, the wife of A D Wilkins, Imperial Forest Service, Poona, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

VEYSEY–LEWIS—June 19, at St John the Evangelist's, Penge, J W Veysey, M A (Educational Department) to Edith Ellen, daughter of Major E Lewis (Retired, Bengal Staff Corps).

WRIGHT–BRUCE—June 11, at the Parish Church, Richmond, Yorkshire, Capt H S Wright, Army Service Corps, son of the late Major W F Wright, Indian Staff Corps, to Wilhelmina Margaretta (Ina) Bruce, daughter of Col E A Bruce, 19th Regimental District.

DEATH.

NASH—June 14, at Byne Road, Sydenham, F Nash, formerly principal of Farington, Ootacamund, India, and of the Kensington Collegiate School, aged 74.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—July 6, at Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, Richard Richardson, Government Guard G. I. P. Railway. Funeral will leave the residence at 5 o'clock, arriving at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time. Friends will please accept this as the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEVILLE—June 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain F G Beville, I S C, of a son.

DEATH.

DOULET RAM—June 29, at Charlemont, Mussoorie, after a short illness, Dewan Doulet Ram, second son of the late Dewan Mathra Das of Kapurthala, Barrister-at-Law, and Private Secretary to H H The Maharaja of Kapurthala, aged 36 years.

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HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

379-01—Khunderao and S—Ramratan Narrondas vs Chaganlal Saligram and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co.—Not to be called on.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.

23-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

620-98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jisiram—Tyabjee and Co.

For further directions and Commissioners Report.

228-96—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

846-00—Sorabji and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Amirula vs Esufalli Jivaji—Mulla and M.

851-00—Mulji and R—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Salay Mahomed Purta vs Sona Saba and others—Matubhai J and M.

539-00—Ardeshir H and D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawalla and others—Little and Co.

4-01—Jamsetji and R—Dullubhdas Balmukhdas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.

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Bombay, 6th July.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Byculla Head-quarters weekly as last year commencing from the first week in July. Practice will commence from 8 a.m.

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Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE.

IT is interesting to search below the surface of things, to get at the real source from which every movement springs, to have a peep at the seed before it bursts its earthy covering, for from it will come the plant that, matured, will bear fruit and give shelter from the storm. What is thought out in our Universities may not be the opinion of the statesmen of the present, but it may influence their successors. "The Heart of the Empire" (T. Fisher Unwin) may have some of the faults—and many of the perfections—of academical reasoning, but it is informing, and gives us the reasoned views of men who have worked among the people whose condition they seek to better. It is a series of discussions on problems of modern city life in England with an essay on Imperialism, from the pens of earnest University men, some of them Fellows of Cambridge and all accustomed to seriously consider serious questions. Mr. G. M. Trevelyan who writes on the "Past and Future" would, if it were possible, recall the past, but he does not utterly despair of the future, though the present gives little promise of progress in the higher life Still there is a remedy at hand. "The spiritual instruction of the future will more and more be through books and printed matter." The coming race must be educated, not as this generation has been, for "the State in its high folly, having given primary education to teach people to read and so to become vulgar, refuses to set up secondary education to teach them how to read and so to become educated. Whatever secondary education may be established in the near future is likely to be technical or scientific, so that we can beat the Germans (although the Germans do not attribute their recent commercial success to their technical as much as their general education)." But, "The hope of the future is very great, if only pains are taken to present good intellectual food for habitual consumption, to meet this terrible free trade in garbage," the "Daily Mail," "Ally Sloper" and "Marie Corelli" being cruelly bracketed together as food that our politicians, observers of life or idealists affect. This writer is severe, and justly so, on the ugliness and triviality that reign in the life of to-day in England, Was life more beautiful in the olden days? Did men enjoy "the sweet influences of the seasons" more keenly and more frequently than British men and women now do? No doubt it is true, that the towns are bigger, men are every day more and more drawn thither from the fields and the hedge-rows and rural villages; every year fewer people see beyond the narrow streets in which their toilsome days are necessarily spent. But is that the fault of any system or any party? Is it not the inevitable result of increase of population within a limited area? "It may be true that the surroundings of life no longer beautify but degrade by their touch" in the towns, and that "the chance of economic law" rules it so.

Mr. Trevelyan would have our statesmen interfere more in the organisation of our lives, and make individuals work more in the common cause and in "mutual rescue." "The spirit of *laissez faire*, once the salvation, is now the bane of England." Her people are listening to this old false refrain, and the first cause, according to the writer "of this untimely stagnation is the Conservative Party." He makes out a very strong case for his theory, marshals his arguments in clear precession, but he forgets apparently that the Conservative Party has been placed in power by the votes of the people in three successive General Elections, that Conservatism is practically the aggregate opinion of the people, and that until they gather in sufficient numbers under another banner, the law and the spirit of the majority must prevail. England is not decading under a Conservative regime; it would no doubt be better if a stronger opposition gave a firmer fulcrum to the present Government, but it is not likely that politicians of another colour would work harder at social reform, though we are told that "as long as the Conservative party remains absolute master of England, so long will it be before any combined effort is made, with the help of modern machinery and organised power, to improve the life of man." It is instructive to follow all that this writer advances in support of his views, though in our short space it is impossible. For the result of individual effort on the improvement of English social life, we may consult C. F. G. Masterman in his essay on "Realities at Home." What was known as the "Settlement Movement" began twenty years ago, and great were the efforts and great the expectations of its enthusiastic adherents. This observer realises that the call has failed. "The Universities and the cultured classes"—remember, it was those who were to work, who were to leaven the mass—"as a whole, care little about the matter. The wave of enthusiasm which created the modern settlement has ceased to advance; the buildings remain, and a few energetic toilers, and the memory of a great hope. Every settlement—Church of England, Nonconformist, Unsectarian—cries out for men, and few men are forthcoming." How then is this individual effort for "mutual rescue" to be worked if the country insist on a Conservative Government which is supposed to be their bane, and if the most earnest initiators of a movement for the improvement of social life through individual effort, see the plant withering at their feet for want of nourishment? We need not despair, however, the general healthy life and vigor of the British race will endure, even if here and there bad branches will die of themselves or be lopped off. The whole tree is not decayed.

The Essay on "The Housing Problem" by F. W. Lawrence, brings facts together that will surprise and horrify those who have lived in pleasant places, and breathed pure air. In the matter of overcrowding many villages share the troubles of large towns, and have not the advantages that of late years have been introduced there of model lodging houses, working-men's hotels, and shelters. The submerged tenth live in such hopeless surroundings that Mr. Lawrence says:—"It always seems a marvel to me that so many of the children born and bred in such a home do grow up respectable men and women—a wholesome marvel, saying a very great deal for this human nature of ours which so many people are always too anxious to run down." It is for such as these that the open spaces are required, so that within reach of the noisome dens which their poverty obliges them to reside in, they may have a chance of inhaling from time to time something approaching pure air. The public conscience, we are told, is awaking to the fact that there is a Housing Problem and it should now be made to see that it must protect the suburbs of the towns. The outlying districts should be under the administration of some wise body of men—hearken ye of the Bombay Improvement Trust!—not "under some board composed of local magnates who have little or no idea of the vast issues at stake, and who for personal advantages are often prompted to act contrary to the best interests of the community." However good their intentions, they cannot be expected to realise what the growth of a great city entails. Mr. Lawrence suggests measures by which the policy of drifts may be stayed. He cites New York which was formerly allowed to spring up anyhow. Now its growth is regulated by restrictions that make for the general welfare of the citizens. He speaks hopefully of the prospects of a wise body facing its duty in this respect. "No one doubts," he says, "I suppose, for a single moment that if the city could be got to grow in a healthy way instead of an unhealthy one, if fine, broad avenues were to take the place of narrow streets, if blind alleys were to disappear, or at any rate cease to be built, if cheerful open spaces were to be left within the dense pack of houses, no one doubts, I say, if all this could be brought about, that the community would gain not only morally, physically and aesthetically by such a change, but even in the actual region of economic prosperity." He speaks of London, how much more effectively might not the same be said of Bombay? We do not dare to follow him when he speaks of "the economic value of the park" and risks the statement that "there will not be many people in this year of grace, 1901, when the economies of health are beginning to be understood, who will have the face to get up and deny the truth of the proposition I have stated." Let Mr. Lawrence come to Bombay and urge, as he does in his essay, that a road should be made two hundred and fifty feet wide instead of fifty. Does even money-grubbing London boggle over an eighty-foot wide road, and beat it down to sixty, because posterity owes us nothing and might be vexed if we left them a small balance to pay for the miserable extra twenty feet. We wish we could hear the bad language of posterity when they tread a sixty-foot lane. The ideas of our children will not contract, they will expand. "Temperance Reform," "Industry," "Charity," "The Church and the People" are some of the subjects in "The Heart of the Empire," discussed from varied points of view and with considerable breadth of treatment. It is impossible to do justice in a short space to all or even any of the Essays. They are full of interest, and are admirable studies for philosopher and philanthropist alike.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

WE ought not to rejoice over the calamity which befals a rival, but those to whom the legend "manufactured in Germany" is as a red rag to a bull will not read this morning's news without some feeling of satisfaction. The Leipziger Bank has failed and has carried with it some of the industrial concerns it had financed. Reuter tells us that many factories have closed their doors. It would have been more satisfactory had we received the precise number and the description of the factories concerned, for the industries of Leipzig are various. The crisis is attributed to over-production and the over-financing of new undertakings. But more than a temporary disturbance is not to be expected. As "Kuhlow's Review" by this week's mail, points out, Germany's rapidly growing industrial importance and the number of her available fighting will soon dominate the continent, except Russia, which her commercial and manufacturing rivalry with England will, consequent upon her largely increased population, be keener and more formidable than ever. In whatever direction we look we find German enterprise unflagging. Not merely content with appointing consuls in every part of the world where a European may exist, they appoint commercial experts. So satisfactory are the results which have accrued that the appropriation for this purpose in 1901 has been increased from 55,000 marks to 150,000 marks. Such experts are already employed at Buenos Ayres, Constantinople, New York, and St. Petersburg, and the assignment of experts for other consulates is now being urged. One of the latest reports, showing how Germany is advancing comes from South America. From this it appears that in the past two years German tonnage, employed in trade with that part of the world, has increased by fifty per cent. Not only are the German lines increasing their fleets and the size of their steamers, we are told by our consuls, but they are competing successfully in the passenger trade as well as in cargo. A somewhat remarkable feature was the recent charter of a British steamer to run for one of the Hamburg lines, and thus help the competition with British tonnage. Owing to this competition a good deal of the trade in rice, cement, dry goods, hardware, and other goods, which was formerly carried from Liverpool, has now gone to Bremen and Hamburg. It is not necessary to quote further consular or trade reports to show how little cause for rejoicing there is over the reported commercial crisis. It will but give an impetus to German activity.

CATTLE BREEDING IN MADRAS.

IN India cattle not only render all the services to agriculturists they do in England and other countries, but they take the place of the horse in draught work. Although their value is recognised by Government it is somewhat remarkable to find that very little practical encouragement is afforded to cattle-breeders. The enormous loss of agricultural stock in Gujarat during the last famine almost denuded that province of its famous bullocks, and Lord Northcote some months ago initiated a practical movement to encourage cattle breeding. Madras is also renowned for the excellence of its cattle, but according to a pamphlet just written by Lieutenant J. D. E. Holmes, Superintendent, Veterinary Department, there are no Government cattle breeding farms in the Southern Presidency. There are, however, many important centres of cattle breeding, the best type being reared in Nellore and Kistna. These animals are famous for their milking power and usefulness for heavy draught, The Mysore and Kongu are the other chief types, the former being poor milkers but noted for their hardness and powers of endurance. The Kongu is a coarser breed than the Mysore. The management of the latter type is very casual, but among breeders of Nellore animals a much better system prevails. Great care is given to the working bullocks and to the young male stock. They are better fed, and great care is taken to protect them from the weather. Cattle are frequently poisoned by chucklers for the sake of their skins, and these inhuman wretches practice the most diabolical methods to cause death. Rinderpest and anthrax are prevalent in all districts and large losses are sustained every year from contagious diseases. The system of reports is so imperfect, together with the ryots inability to diagnose disease, that statistics are unreliable. Lieutenant Holmes shows that the custom which prevails in other parts of the country is common in many villages in Madras. When a rich man dies the relatives present a bull to the village in commemoration of his name and for the benefit of his departed soul. The bull is first taken to the village temple, accompanied by beating of drums and blowing of bugles, and thrown down in the presence of the goddess, after which it becomes the property of all.

RAILWAY POLICY.

THE annual meeting in London of the shareholders of the Bengal and North-Western Railway was notable for the speech made by the chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Marryat, R. E. The traffic on the Bengal and North-Western line is increasing, but it is hampered by the inability of the connecting lines to deal with it expeditiously. Goods traffic is blocked by the limit which the East Indian Railway is obliged to impose on the amount it can receive, and further facilities are required to cope with the growing passenger traffic. The remedy in the opinion of the chairman and the traffic manager of the Bengal and North-Western Railway is a direct alternative route to Calcutta, and it appears that there is some prospect of this being carried out. The State and Guaranteed lines, says Colonel Marryat, have been overlooked or allowed to stand over and their rolling stock and terminal arrangements have not been developed in proportion to the new feeders which have enormously increased traffic on the main lines. To ensure a railway policy which will develop facilities to meet the requirements of trade, railway matters in the Supreme Council should be under the direction of a Minister, who Colonel Marryat contends, should not be an ordinary Public Works Civilian but should be the ablest railway man who can be found. The chairman of the Bengal and North-Western Railway also desires to see created an independent, responsible and competent authority to settle disputes between State and other railways, which the Government at present take a very long time to decide. Instead of taking years to determine, these questions could be settled in a few months if some competent authority were specially appointed to deal with them.

AMERICAN OARSMEN AT HENLEY.

THE latest sporting success of our American cousins in beating the Thames Rowing Club crew at Henley in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup should put English rowing men on their mettle. Rowing is a branch of sport in which we have always enjoyed supremacy, and although during the last ten years our colonists from Canada and Australia, and Americans and Frenchmen have met with minor successes on the Thames our supremacy in this branch of sport has remained unshaken up to now. The victory of the Pennsylvania crew, which enables them to meet the Leander crew in the final, shows that our supremacy is threatened and even should the Leander crew stave off defeat the plucky attempt the Americans have made to lower our colours will lend a new interest to all future meetings between American and English crews.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Europe by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe of the Bombay High Court, Surgeon-General David Sinclair, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and Mr. Eardley Norton.

THERE is every probability of Calcutta and Madras both being represented at the Colombo Regatta. The races between Calcutta and Colombo will take place on the 23rd and 24th proximo. The Madras Boat Club has signified its intention of entering a crew.

THE absurd extent to which the examination mania is pushed in the Madras Presidency is well illustrated by an advertisement appearing in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of Wednesday last. The Principal of the Teachers' College advertises for a Brahmin as peon and waterman, for the Hindu Branch Training School, Saidapet, on Rs. 5 per mensem. The applicant should have passed at least the Primary Examination.

THE Agent to the Governor-General, Rajaputana, wishes it to be widely known that the system of detention for five days which has hitherto been in force at the plague camp at Abu Road of all pilgrims intending to visit the Sacred Temples at Mount Abu, is abolished with effect from the 1st instant. Pilgrims coming from plague-infected areas will be subject to medical examination at the Abu Road Railway station.

MR. J. A. JONES, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, while on furlough last year prepared, under the instructions of Government, a Report on wind-mills and certain systems of sewerage and sewage disposal. For the purpose of his Report, he made a tour of many towns in England, France and Holland, where the various installations described in his report are at work. In the portion of the Report relating to wind-mills, Mr. Jones also discusses the prospects of utilising them for raising water from wells for irrigation in this Presidency.

AT a meeting of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India held at a Simla under the presidency of Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, it was decided that an Assistant to the present Director of the Institute being absolutely necessary, Major Semple should be asked to mention the names of some medical officers, any one of whom he would like as an assistant. It was also decided to purchase the house in which the Institute is at present located, to build stables and outhouses as soon as the house has been purchased, and to take the necessary steps to secure the bacteriological apparatus and other articles as the property of the Institute.

THE Indus has continued during the last few days to make further inroads upon what may be called the defences of Dera Ghazi Khan. The position there is likely to become critical very soon. During the current month, according to calculations based on the average of many years, there should be a further rise of 3 1-2 feet in the Indus. With the current setting so strongly to the westward it seems hopeless to expect that the place can now be saved. As stated recently arrangements have been made for the withdrawal of the troops in case matters become serious. The Punjab Government will doubtless take measures to assist the townspeople if the river sweeps away all existing barriers.

THE Post Office telephone system will be in operation at the beginning of September next in the City area, Westminster, and a portion of the Thames Valley extension. Within the next twelve months practically the whole of the Metropolitan area will have been incorporated in the new system.

A MEMBER of the St. Peter's Rowing Club, Wapping, named Bryant, was drowned off Trinity Wharf, Greenwich, as the result of the capsizing of a four-oared boat. The Coxswain and three others were rescued with difficulty by the members of the Curlew Rowing Club. The accident is supposed to have been due to the wash from a steamer.

AT a sitting of the Parliamentary Committee on the proposed tramway extensions, it was stated that no fewer than 5,048,200 persons travelled over the seven miles and a half of the L. U. T. C.'s new electric system in the past ten weeks. The average per week was 502,820, the average per day was 71,260, and the average per car per day 1,209. The highest number carried in one day was 210,557 on Whit Monday. At present they could carry 26,000,000 passengers a year, said the managing director, and with the proposed extensions fully 50,000 could be carried.

THE greatest speed yet attained by seagoing vessels has been achieved by those propelled by turbine machinery, and it is now reported that the Northern France Railway Company, which owns the mail packets Nord and Pas de Calais, employed on the Dover-Calais service, is considering the introduction of a vessel on the turbine principle. This would revolutionise the cross-Channel passage. Messrs. Denny Brothers, the Clyde firm, are building a passenger vessel on the turbine principle, which will be ready for launching shortly. If this proves a success, orders will be given by the Northern France Company for a steamer of this class to ply between Dover and Calais. It would have a speed of about 30 knots, enabling the time of the passage to be reduced to about thirty-five minutes.

THE "British Weekly," which regrets that education at the Scottish Universities was not made free for all at a stroke, has been authorised to say that Mr. Carnegie has addressed a letter to the trustees expressing his desire that the self-respect of parents and students should be fully regarded: "The proceedings of the trustees will be strictly confidential; it will not be known who has his fees paid or who has not. Further, Mr. Carnegie wishes provision to be made for treating the sum paid for fees as advances, to be repaid or not at the receiver's choice. He believes that some of the truest and best will one day, if ever they become rich, remember the trust which gave them a lift in the days of honest poverty, and the trustees will have power to receive funds from these and other sources. In the meantime, we think it may be said that no applications for the payment of fees will be refused if the student is worthy, and it should be noted that Mr. Carnegie has set aside a sum which is sufficient to pay the fees of all the students."

THREE years ago the Wesleyan Methodists of this country undertook to raise one million guineas as "a thank-offering for the blessings they had received as individuals and as a Church." It was a big undertaking, but it seems likely to be carried to a successful conclusion. We gather from the "Methodist Times" that the amount actually paid or definitely promised to date is £846,874 7s. That, as our contemporary says, is an enormous sum, and if no more were got, it would be the largest special amount ever raised in so short a time by any Christian Church. But the fund must be closed at the end of the year, and a bold effort is to be made by the Methodists to get in the £150,000 odd still required to complete the million. No doubt it will be got, and this particular Twentieth Century Fund will be brought to a triumphant close and will rank as in its way an unparalleled enterprise. It is certainly a most striking example of what voluntary effort can accomplish, and is not without its lessons. We congratulate the Wesleyans on their pluck and generosity.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 21ST JUNE

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, with the English mails of the 21st June, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Mrs
Brown, Capt W H Mrs and infant
Faulkner, Mr A D
Pullen, Major A F
Thornton, Mr P

FROM MARSEILLES.

Armstrong, Mr
Betts, Mr
Boyle, Mr R C
Crowe, Mr Justice
Cotter, Lieut
Hennell, Mr A
Iris, Sister
Johnston, Mrs
Lee, Mr S
MacDonell, Mr J A
Mumford, Mr
Moore, Rev H O
Moberly, Lieut B R
Morrison, Rev Dr
Norman, Lieut
Radford, Mr H C
Scott, Mr R
Sinclair, Surg-Genl
Slingsley, Lieut
Wilson, Mr A D
Welch, Mr J J

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Dadabhai, Mr and Mrs
Mills, Maj A C
Reid, Capt C C

FROM BRINDISI.

Aga, Mr G K
Browne, Mr E
Jamett, Mr A C
Nicoll, Mr A
Petrocochino, Mr
Poich, Maj and Mrs M H D
Shaw, Mr W D

FROM PORT SAID.—Robinson Mr H W.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

ASHBURNHAM (BARROIS) MSS.—The sale of this collection of manuscripts at Sotheby's realized £33,217. A 14th century MS. of "San Graal et Lancelot du Lac" brought £1,800.

Commissionaires.—This Corps mustered 1,200 strong on Sunday for their annual inspection at Chelsea Hospital.

Cricket.—On the 14th Worcestershire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 49 runs, On the 15th Kent v. Notts and Warwickshire v. Yorkshire were drawn, Lancashire beat Surrey by nine wickets, and the South Africans lost to Somerset by 341 runs. On the 18th Yorkshire beat Essex by an innings and 60. On the 19th Surrey beat Worcestershire by an innings and six runs, Middlesex beat Kent by two wickets, Sussex drew with Notts, Gloucestershire with Derbyshire, and Hampshire with Leicestershire.

Drama.—Mme. Rejane and her Paris company have been playing Daudet's "Sapho" and Meilhac's "Ma Cousine" at the Coronet Theatre. "The Toreador" has been successfully produced at the Gaiety; and Japanese actors are performing at the Criterion.

Ecclesiastical.—For the building of a Liverpool cathedral £135,000 has been subscribed. The annual meetings of the North-China Mission and Anglo-Continental Society were held on the 18th and 19th.

Education.—The new Radcliffe Library at Oxford was opened on the 18th.—London University proposes to establish a Department of Practical Chinese.—The London County Council began discussion on the Education Bill on the 18th.—Lord Spencer on Wednesday distributed the prizes at Mill-hill School.

Law.—Mr. Justice Wright has granted petitions for the compulsory winding up of the British America Corporation (Limited). The conviction of a man for unlawfully persuading a foreign seaman to desert from a Russian ship at Cardiff has been quashed. Major Wrench has obtained a judgment for £320 as commission from Langworthy Brothers for the introduction of Government orders for khaki. Mr. J. W. Benn, L.C.C., has obtained £250 damages for a libel at the Parliamentary election. Earl Russell has been arrested on a charge of bigamy. Two directors of Septimus Parsonage and Co., (Limited) have been sent to gaol for contempt of Court. William Austin, charged with the murder of his wife in Spitalfields, has been discharged.

Military.—A London county regiment of Imperial Yeomanry has been authorized.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 13th, the Convocations Bill was read a second time. On the 17th Lord Muskerry's Merchant Shipping Bill was rejected.—In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Mr. Bowles moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the continuance of works on the west side of Gibraltar. Mr. Balfour replied, and the motion was rejected by 216 to 157, Another motion for adjournment had to be negatived on the 14th, owing to the Belfast disturbances. Discussion of naval votes followed. On the 17th, the adjournment was again moved, this time to call attention to the camps of detention in South Africa, but was defeated by 252 to 149 after a statement from Mr. Brodrick. The Factory Bill then obtained its second reading. On the 18th the Civil List Bill was finally passed by 379, to 60. The tea and sugar duties of the Finance Bill were discussed in Committee. On the 19th the Scottish School attendance Bill and Outdoor Relief Bill were read a third time.

Sir G. Taubman-Goldie opened the Livingstone Exhibition at Westminster on the 18th.

Speeches on the War.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir W. Harcourt spoke on the 14th at a dinner of the National Reform Union, and the former suggested that the war was carried on by methods of barbarism. Mr. Balfour, speaking on the 19th, described Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's attitude as scandalous and shocking. A noisy Pro-Boer meeting took place on the 19th in the Queen's hall. Mr. Labouchere and the Afrikander Bond delegates spoke.

The King on the 17th conferred the war medal on 32 officers who could not attend the distribution last week.

The President of the Board of Agriculture received a deputation on the 19th on the question of slaughter with compensation for diseased animals.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund now exceeds £115,000.

The Turf.—At Ascot on the 19th the Royal Hunt Cup was won by the favourite, Mr. J. B. Leigh's Stealaway.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Victorian Parliament was opened on the 18th.

Sir, J. A. Swettenham has been appointed Governor of British Guiana.

Somaliland.—A British force on May 23 defeated the enemy and took 5,000 horses and cattle. Attacks by the Mad Mullah on a British zariba on June 2 and 3 were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Royal Tour.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall arrived at Rotorua on the 13th, and were warmly welcomed by the Maoris. On the next day they visited the boiling mud pools and other sights of the locality, On the 15th the Duke and Duchess witnessed war dances by 2,000 Maoris, and distributed medals among their chiefs. The Royal visitors then returned to Auckland, and sailed on Sunday, the 16th, for Wellington, where they were received on the 18th with great enthusiasm. On the 19th the Duke and Duchess distributed medals to 300 men returned from South Africa.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reports that on June 6 General Elliot, marching from Vrede, engaged De Wet near Reitz, and captured 71 loaded wagons, 45 prisoners, 58 rifles, 10,000 rounds of amunition, and 4,000 cattle. The Boers left on the field 17 killed and three wounded. Our loss was 20 killed and 25 wounded. Lord Kitchener also states that 250 Victorians were surprised near Wilmansrust (Transvaal), on the 12th, by a superior force. Eighteen were killed and 42 wounded. Only 52 escaped; the remainder were captured and released. The enemy also captured two "Pom-Poms."—A Reuter despatch describes the surprise of a Boer laager by Kitchener's Scouts on the Pienaars River on May 31, when the enemy lost all their wagons, 7,000 cattle, 40 prisoners, 27 killed, and 86 wounded. The British lost five killed and 21 wounded.—It is stated that 1,800 Boers are still on arms in Cape Colony. Many of them are dismounted.—Three Commandos were repulsed with loss near Tarkastad on the 17th by Colonel Munro's column.—The Boers in the Western Transvaal have been worsted at Haartebeestepan.—Our Special Correspondent at Bloemfontein describes at some length the arrangements at the refugee camps.—Mr. Rhodes, in a recent speech at Bulawayo, said the war was practically over, and that South African federation would come within four years.

THE UNITED STATES.

A speech by Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, at Buffalo, is described as President McKinley's rebuke to the swaggering Monroeism preached by Vice-President Roosevelt and Senator Lodge.

The Tariff Dispute with Russia is being further developed.

FOREIGN.

China.—M. Delcasse has informed the French Cabinet that the Powers have definitely agreed on the amount of the indemnity and the security for payment.—An American telegram says that Britain refuses her consent to China increasing the import duties on opium and rice.

France.—The census returns show the population of France to be 38,000,000, an increase of only 330,000 on 1895.—There was a scene in the Chamber on the 14th during a discussion on the Arab rising in Algeria. M. Drumont, the Anti-Semite, was suspended for applying outrageous epithets to the Public Prosecutor at Algiers.—A duel with swords took place on the 13th in Paris between M. Max Regis and M. Gerault-Richards, a journalist. M. Regis was slightly wounded.—The Cabinet has agreed on a financial convention for new railways in Indo-China.

Germany.—The national monument to Prince Bismarck at Berlin was unveiled on the 16th in presence of the Emperor.—The Emperor in a speech on the 18th said the events in China would guarantee the peace of Europe for long years to come.

Holland.—The elections have given the Catholics a majority in the Second Chamber.

Russia.—The Tsaritsa on the 18th gave birth to a daughter.—Serious labour disturbances at St. Petersburg are again reported.

Turkey.—The Christians in Macedonia, Old Servia, and Albania are offering obstinate resistance to the Turkish authorities.

Obituary.—Sir William Kaye; George Warrander; Lt.-Gen. R. S. Moseley; the Begum of Bhopal. —*Times.*

WRECK AT ADEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINER ASHORE.

The savage breasts of the Mijertain archiooters are now stirred with joy at the prospect of the rich spoils that have once again fallen into their hands.

The Hamburg-American Liner s. s. Asturia from China has run aground off Cape Guardafui by Ras Hafun. The Captain and crew (about 49 persons) were brought on to Aden by s. s. Clan Maclachlan.

A great number of armed natives had very shortly afterwards arrived upon the scene and were making a bee-line for the wreck. There were heavy seas.

We believe the underwriters in London, Liverpool and New York are largely interested in the cargo.

An Italian man of war, which was in harbour here, has left for the scene.

Those who have had to do with Mijjertain diplomacy at such times as this will know how far to applaud the natural instincts that lead them to risk their lives in landing all the cargo off a wreck and their subsequent attitude towards the owners who wish to recover their goods on reasonable terms. 'But surely we are entitled to loot an abandoned wreck lying off our coasts?' Oh by all means, my dear rascals, but why are you armed and so threatening while the wreck is still occupied by the survivors, If your intentions are so honorable?—*Aden Weekly Gazette.*

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, JULY 4.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to various questions in the Commons, as to the termination of the war, said that Lord Kitchener had wired that the Boer leaders had proclaimed that they were fighting for independence, which they would never surrender.

MORE TROOPS AND HORSES FOR THE CAPE.

Between the 5th instant and 2nd proximo eleven vessels will take one thousand troops and five thousand horses to the Cape.

GENERAL BOTHA'S WHEREABOUTS.

General Botha is encamped at present on the high veldt east of Springs.

THE BOER FORCES.

It is estimated that over thirteen thousand Boers still remain in the field.

THE WAR LOAN BILL.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The War Loan Bill has been read a second time in the Commons.

THE COMING LIBERAL MEETING.

Mr. Asquith will attend the Liberal meeting which takes place on the 9th instant.

THE NEW ROYAL YACHT.

Seven officials have been censured as being responsible for the blunders made in the building of the new Royal Yacht.

THE WAR QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons last night Sir H. Campbell Bannerman supported Mr. Lloyd George's views of the war which he declared were held by the majority of people in the country.

Mr. Balfour congratulated Sir H. Campbell Bannerman frankly on his Pro-Boer attitude. Sir H. Campbell Bannerman vehemently resented the expression of "pro-Boer."

THE MOORISH MISSION.

The Moorish Mission has gone to Germany.

The King has received Hussein Kamil, the brother of Tewfik Pacha.

THE KING'S TITLE.

TO COVER THE WHOLE EMPIRE.

Replying to several questions regarding the change in His Majesty's style and title to so recognise his sovereignty over the entire Empire, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped shortly to lay the papers on the table of the House and introduce a Bill regarding the same.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

MANY FACTORIES FAIL.

A commercial crisis has taken place in Germany following upon the failure of the Leipziger Bank.

Many factories have failed.

The crisis is attributed to over-production and over-financing of new undertakings.

[The Leipziger Bank is a Limited liability concern with its head office at Leipzig and a branch in Dresden. The bank was founded on the 12th of March, 1839, and the articles of association were revised and altered on the 5th of June, 1871. The capital up to 1896 amounted to 24,000,000 marks in 24,000 shares of 750 marks each and 600 shares of a 1,000 marks face value. At the end of 1895 the invested reserve fund amounted to 3,300,000 marks, with a reserve cash balance of 600,000 marks. The building reserve fund amounted to 100,000 marks and a separate pension fund for employees of 349,146 marks had been created. Formerly the bank had the concession of issuing its own notes but owing to the banking law brought into force in Germany on the 14th March 1875 this privilege was voluntarily resigned. The shares have been quoted on the Berlin market since 1890. The quotations for the same from the end of 1890-95 were 127'80, 124, 128'10, 128'75, 138'25, 143'90. Dividends 1890-95: 6 1-2 per cent., 6 1-2, 6 per cent, 6 per cent., 6 per cent and 7 1-2 per cent.]

TORPEDO ACCIDENT AT CADIZ.

During practice at Cadiz a torpedo missed fire and while being examined exploded, the result being that one officer and two men were killed and seventeen wounded.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

The Pennsylvania crew has beaten the Thames Rowing Club crew at Henley in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The Leander Club crew has beaten the Ghent crew.

The Pennsylvania crew meets the Leander crew in the final.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia, with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 4 p.m. to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, JULY 5.

The company of Garrison Artillery that is being added to the Indian establishment is to be stationed at Thebba in the summer, and at Attock in the winter, the existing military building at Thandibhir being utilised for the families. The nucleus of the company will be formed of trained N. C. O's, and men from garrison companies in India, who will be replaced from draft, and promotions are sanctioned to bring the new company up to the full establishment.

The transfer is sanctioned of the head-quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers from Nagpur to Kharagpur.

Brigadier-General Collins, who has been engaged in Simla on the Committee appointed to formulate practical exercises at camps of instruction, returns to Peshawar next week to resume the command of his district.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers, has been placed under orders for Chitral in the autumn. The Company, which is now engaged on the Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thail Railway, will proceed to Rurki shortly, so as to be given two or three months there before proceeding on trans-frontier service.

Scouts of British and Native infantry regiments are to be permitted to wear, with serge clothing or in khaki, except at manœuvres or on field service, a distinctive badge ("S." within a wreath) at the option and expense of each unit. Scouts of British infantry may also wear a badge with white clothing.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 5.—Mills, Major, Bombay, 1st W. Y. Regiment, off leave from England.

Gunn, Captain, Bombay, Rl. Scots, proceeding to South Africa from Poona.

Cawley, Lieutenant, Bombay, 20th Hussars, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Menzies, Lieutenant, Bombay, 10th B. L. I., on leave from Ahmedabad.

Taylor, Captain, Bombay, Welsh Regiment, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Hennell, Lieutenant, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave from England.

Daniell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, R. F. A., on leave from Jhansi.

Slingsby, Lieutenant, Punjab, 2nd P. C., off leave from England.

Cotton, Lieutenant, Punjab, R. A., off leave from England.

Moberly, Lieutenant, Punjab, 2nd P. I., off leave from England.

Pullen, Major, Punjab, R. G. A., on duty from Dover.

Norman, Lt., Punjab, P. O., Corps of Guides, off leave from England.

Rich, Major, Madras Commissariat Transport, from furlough from England.

Domenichetti, Captain, Madras, 28th M. I., on leave from Secunderabad.

Williams Wynn, Major, Madras, R. F. A., on leave from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES, JULY 5.—Rich, Major, Madras, Commissariat Transport, from furlough to Secunderabad.

Mills, Major, Bombay, 1st W. Y. Regiment, from leave to Karachi.

Brown, Major, Bombay, 8th B. I., from furlough to Delhi.

MR. STANLEY APPOINTED CHIEF JUSTICE, N.-W. P. HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 5.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stanley, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, to be the Chief Justice of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

MR. H. STEPHEN APPOINTED PUISNE JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Harry Stephen, whose appointment as a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court, His Majesty the King has approved, is a Cambridge man, aged forty, unmarried, and son of the late Mr. Fitz-James Stephen. He is known as an agreeable person of general culture but not as an especially brilliant lawyer.

JUDGE OF THE MADRAS HIGH COURT CONFIRMED.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aiyangar of the High Court of Madras to be permanent Judge in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Justice Shephard.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE MONSOON.

An official statement to-day issued, gives a somewhat gloomy account of the monsoon rainfall from the end of May to yesterday. In Baluchistan no rain has fallen and in the West of the Indo-Gangetic plain and in the dry North West area only half an inch has fallen during the whole five weeks. Gujerat is behind by 87 per cent. and the Central India Plateau by 82 per cent. On the other hand the total rainfall has exceeded the average in Upper Burma and also on the West Coast and Deccan and has been about normal in the Delta of the Bengal Brahmaputra Valley and Burma Coast.

The Monsoon currents are now light and unsteady on both sides of India.

The report adds, however, that extension of the rain into the central parts of India and into the interior of the peninsula has taken place during past week and though this extension is unsteady, it has given rain in areas which were much in need.

SOLDIERS AS RAILWAY SERVANTS.

SIMLA, JULY 5.

A number of Indian Railways have agreed to co-operate in a scheme circulated some time since by the Government of India for the training of soldiers in railway duties as guards, drivers, firemen, and station-masters. The object of the scheme is to provide Government with an emergency corps of soldiers trained in railway duties to co-operate with the civil staff of volunteers available for service on State railways, on or beyond the Frontier, and also to supplement the civil staff in time of war or disturbance. In return for training the men the railways will be permitted to apply for their services at short notice when the traffic is heavy. To be selected for training a man must have at least three years' service before him; he will remain with the railway either continuously or otherwise, as may be convenient to the military authorities for such period as the agent or manager of the line may consider necessary to complete his training; he will then revert to his regiment, he being recalled from time to time, in case of emergency, to railway work, serving to keep him efficient.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenant E. D. Melville is admitted to the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel A Pringle, I.S.C., retires with effect from the 23rd proximo.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Mr. Kenyon to be Captain. Major Acworth resigns his commission.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles—Mr. Paterson to be Second Lieutenant.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Engineer F. Pool is granted four months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A draft notification is published providing that permanent Pilgrim Hospitals be used for no other purpose.

Captain Bernard, Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansi, is reposted to military duty.

THE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA VISITS JUBBULPORE.

The Archdeacon of Calcutta visits Jubbulpore on tour on 7th September.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JULY 5.

4th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Norbury, Royal Irish Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer, dated 24th June.

17th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Bignell, Double Company Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry is attached for duty as officiating Double Company Officer.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants of the 20th Hussars are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenants:—Second Lieutenants Love, Gascoyne Schreiber, Underwood and Browne.

Naik Kashi Persbad Tiwari, 23rd Bombay Rifles, is appointed Native Instructor at the Central Gymnasium, Poona.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the grant of subsistence allowance and free issue of three-fourths rations for the wives and half rations for the children to the families of British troops who have proceeded from Indian on field service to Jubaland.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examinations in languages as follows:—

Urdu Higher Standard—Lieut. Gladstones, Royal Scots.

Lieut. Clements, Guides Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Peters, attached 10th Bengal Lancers.

Urdu, Lower Standard—Second Lieut. Prescott, 17th Bombay Infantry.

Second Lieut. Hathornthwait attached Royal Scotts.

Second Lieut. Bird, S. L. S.

Pushtu, obligatory—Captain Sealey, I. M. S.

Hindi, obligatory test—Lieut. Bruce, 23rd Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs.

Lieut. Hunter, Staff Corps, 4th Double Company Commander, 16th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service ninth year commenced 13th August 1900.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery, Colonel Suart, Commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Mhow, out of India for 60 day's on privilege leave.

Royal Irish Regiment Second Battalion—Second Lieutenant Hennefick out of India for six months on medical certificate.

Second Battalion Welsh Regiment—Major Reade out of India for 12 months on private affairs.

Captain Taylor out of India for three months on private affairs.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Captain Staddon out of India for six months on medical certificate.

CRICKET AT POONA.

MR. CHENOY'S TEAM vs. GYMKHANA.

Mr. Chenoy from Bombay brought up a cricket team to play against the Poona Gymkhana, which commenced to-day. The Visitors won the toss and went to the wickets first. They made a good stand and scored 117 runs in their first innings, towards which Langrane scored 24, Karako 20, Cooper 18, Raja 16, Jehangir 12. Milman took five wickets, Douglas 3, Gale and Wood one each.

The Gymkhana then went in and made 180 runs towards which Captain Douglas made not out 72 Sprott 17, Ward 31, Wood 20, Milman 16. Raja, took five wickets, Langrane 2, Merkonjee and Master one each.

The match will be resumed to-morrow.

MEMORIAL HALL FOR RATNAGIRI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, JULY 5.

An influential meeting of the Europeans and Native officers and citizens was held yesterday, in the Library Hall, under the presidency of Mr. K. R. Bomanjee, Collector, and a sub-committee was appointed to collect subscription for erecting a useful hall, to be called the Victoria Hall, in commemoration of her late most beloved Majesty.

SHOLAPUR IN THE RAINS.

SHOLAPUR is wet, very wet, writes our correspondent, but we like it, for it is a novelty. The thatched roofs of the bungalows leak like sieves, the tanks are full of muddy yellow water, and the roads, bordered with green, are washed as clean as a new pin; and nearly as prickly too, except where the municipal maistri, awaking, like the frog, with the monsoon, crushes the pin-points, which are death to the pneumatic tyre, with his ponderous roller. Now, indeed, is a good time coming, and Pitambria, Mosja, Babaduria and Saulia seem to know it as they pace up and down the fields in pairs with the embryo harvest trikling into the newly turned furrows behind them. Their masters, with one hand on the haft and the other dropping the seed into the bowl, are quite sure of it. Was it not predicted that much good rain would fall, and has not the word of the seer proved true, at any rate so far! So the old song, which the bullocks understand so well, rises blither than ever. Perhaps that mortgage may be redeemed after all, and then—but this is not news from the Sholapur district, so I had better shut off the poetic pastoral and turn on facts. I may sum up the foregoing by remarking that the monsoon has burst. That is not news either, for it was in the paper long ago. But it is about the most important fact going around these parts just at present, so it has got to be recorded. The rain has been heaviest at and near Sholapur itself, where the first burst a fortnight ago gave us five inches. Unfortunately the parts of the district worst affected by famine, that is, Malsiras and Sangola, have recorded no rainfall to speak of; but we expect good news immediately, even from there, for the Sholapur district may have its own notions about rain distribution when it has to deal with a weakling of a monsoon, but it cannot altogether detach itself from the rest of the solar system, which seems to have got in the track of the genuine article this time. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, however, and the wind which has kept the ground dry for the last two years, has been a boon at any rate to the office clerk who is now raking in double pay as a famine official and whose gains are not always, it would seem, limited to his salary. The local criminal courts have been very busy lately dealing with sundry gentlemen, temporarily exalted, who have been making the most of their opportunities: making hay while the sun shone, in fact. Perhaps it is worth a few years in jail when one has the prospect of living in affluence ever after!

The big fair at Pandharpur is just over and the pilgrims far exceeded the numbers of the last few years, when plague or famine choked them off. Thirty thousand of them alighted at Barsi Road Station alone; thence it is thirty-one miles to the temple of Vithoba, where their obeisance is made. The station yard is full of specials waiting to carry them home again, the majority of these specials consisting of cattle trucks, for which third class fare is readily paid. The average pilgrim is by no means a stickler for comfort, but he will no doubt appreciate the extension of the Barsi Light Railway to Pandharpur. The earthwork has been finished by famine labour, so I suppose even the present generation of pilgrims may, when they are very, very old, travel over those thirty odd miles in three hours (it takes two to Barsi, which is about twenty): a reverential pace well adapted to ceremonial occasions.

In spite of famine over the greater part of the district the cotton season at Barsi has been an exceptionally good one. Sholapur itself grows no cotton to speak of, but it comes to Barsi from adjacent Hyderabad territory. Even now cotton-laden carts from those parts may be seen toiling along through the rain. This method of transportation will cease about the same time that the Pandharpur pilgrim begins to ride to his destination behind an engine, for the Light Railway is to be extended North as well as South.

As for gaiety, apart from fairs, there is not much to chronicle. Sholapur is a busy place: missionaries, mill-agents, railway people and Government officials, all with their hands pretty full just now, make up the non-indigenous population, and a dance at the railway institute now and then and an evening drink and a game of billiards, except for the missionaries of course, at the Co-operative Stores or the club rather oftener (in fact pretty well 'every' evening) is about all we get in the way of excitement. Sometimes, though, a stranger (and many seedy strangers come to Sholapur) organizes an entertainment. On the last occasion, it is said, though that the excitement was limited to the artiste's endeavours to find, firstly an audience, and secondly the wherewithal to pay the hire of the empty hall!

If you should read in the paper that the agricultural population of Barsi formed a mass meeting on Sunday last to protest against the New Land Revenue Bill, take it "cum grano salis": there were only about 300 all told and I doubt if more than 50 of their number were agriculturists. The meeting was undoubtedly got up not by the agricultural element, but by merchants and pleaders of Barsi town. The rayat will, I suppose, always dance to somebody else's piping: it is a pity for his masters, however, that Sunday being a wet day, his saltatory ardour was so damped that he could not, on this occasion, adequately respond to their kind invitation!

BOMBAY CRICKET NOTES.

THE cricket this afternoon does not promise to be of a very interesting nature even if the weather does not interfere with play. The Gymkhana first team will meet the Y. M. C. A. and as they will place a fairly strong team in the field, including C. A. Rumboll, J. S. Milne, A. B. Burney, W. H. Scott, Captains Anderson, Stanbrough, Rogers and Tomkins the result should be a foregone conclusion.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway play the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at Colaba; but the latter will be without the services of Captain Davy, A. C. Norman, and L. E. S. Ward. J. T. Weatherby and M. F. R. Wingfield will, however, both be playing and if they get properly going the Oxfords will have some chance of making a good fight of it, but should they fail I am afraid a heavy defeat will be the result as there will be no other players on the side to do much against the bowling of Patel, Bhanda, Hirajee and Masters.

Up at Poona on Thursday the local Parsees gave a very poor exhibition against the Gymkhana, being disposed of for 30 runs. The feature of the Gymkhana innings was the good display by A. P. Douglas who followed up his century last week by scoring 87. The Old Alleynian is in fine form this season with the bat and may do big things for the Presidency next month. L. E. S. Ward and A. C. Edwardes each contributed 50. Both these players are batting in excellent form and I have great hopes of the former in particular who has yet to show us his true form. The one redeeming feature in the Parsees' play was the bowling of Barucha who captured six wickets for 51 runs and this despite the fact that the Gymkhana innings reached 282.

While on the subject of Poona Cricket, I am sorry to see that neither E. L. Sale or F. L. Sprott are doing at all well this season. The former seems unable to get runs, while his bowling lacks the sting of last year. Sprott with the exception of one fairly good score in the opening match of the season has done nothing since and seems to be altogether out of form. Neither of these players on their present form should have much hope of playing for the Presidency this year, but I am afraid the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas in selecting the Presidency teams, do not give much weight to the fact of whether a player is in form or not. If a player has represented the presidency before and his services are still available is oftener than not a sufficient reason for his inclusion in the team. Some of the new players are bound to be given a trial this year and it is only fair that the claims of those old players who are out of form should stand over until they prove by some good performances that they have returned to form.

R.

THE S. P. C. A.

A TEST CASE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in a test case brought by Mr. Kawasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The point submitted for the decision of the Court was whether an offender could be charged both under the Police Act and the Act XI of 1890 (Society's Act). Mooga Tadur, owner of an oil-mill at New Nagpada, was charged with torturing a bullock. The animal had a sore neck and was used in the oil-mill.

Mr. P. Byrne, solicitor, who was instructed by Mr. K. M. Shroff, said up to the present cases such as the present one, were brought before the Court under the Police Act only, and as the Magistrate was not empowered under that Act to make any order as regarded the animals seized by the Agents of the Society, the object of the prosecutions was frustrated. It was therefore thought desirable, in this case to charge the accused both under the Police Act as well as Act XI of 1890. The latter Act was passed for the special benefit of animals and empowered magistrates to send the animals to the hospital if they thought fit. He, therefore, asked the Court to deal with the accused under both the Acts.

The Magistrate in deciding the case said the accused was arrested under section 86 of Act XIII of 1856 by an agent of the Society and charged under section 21 of Act 48 of 1860. The evidence showed that the animal in question had a sore neck and was used by the accused in an oil-mill. This act amounted to the offence defined in section 6 (1) of Act XI of 1890, and under provisions of section 246 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a magistrate could convict the accused of any offence triable under this chapter, which from the facts admitted or proved, he appeared to have committed, whatever might be the nature of the complaint or summons. Although the accused was originally arrested for a cognisable offence and was not brought before the Court on a complaint or summons, yet his worship saw no reason why this section should not operate. He did not think the court could punish the man both under section 21 of the Police Act and under section 6 (1) of Act XI of 1890. That would be contrary to the express provision of section 26 of Act X of 1890 (General Clauses Act). The Court, therefore convicted the accused under section 6 (1) of Act XI of 1890 and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 3 and further directed the animal to be sent to the Sakerbai Hospital for Animals.

CAPT. GREIG'S BIG SCORE.

"TITTERUS," in the Athletic News, one of the most reliable sporting papers in England, writes as follows concerning Capt. Greig's famous score against Lancashire:—

With a lead of 307 Lancashire were justified in declaring their innings. Now it is no small matter to bat with spirit, remembering that an incubus of this character is hanging round the neck of a team. It is therefore quite an achievement when a minority of 307 is converted into a majority of 180. The merit of this stupendous feat rests almost entirely with Captain Greig, of the Bombay Pioneers, a protégé of Major Poore. In accordance with an old custom, now more honoured in the breach than the observance, the Hampshire captain asked Greig, as the not out of the previous innings, to open the venture, with the happy result that he carried his bat through the innings for 249 so that in his two displays Greig scored within four of 300, and was never out. There is perhaps, too great tendency on the part of some people to rush into raptures over every three-figures compilation in these days, but to enthuse over Greig's glorious batting would by no means be out of place. When I say that the oldest cricketers on the ground, scarred veterans who have been through many a classic contest, were simply spellbound by his play I am not guilty of the sin of exaggeration. Some of these gentlemen told me that they were so infatuated by Greig's play that they repaired to the balcony of the pavilion and remained the closest observers. It is the custom nowadays to studiously leave the off-ball alone, to think of the bowlers' traps, to remember the men in the slips, and to keep the bat away from these deliveries. But Greig knocked all this off-theory argument into all the conceivable shapes that a silk hat could be knocked into. He went for every ball, and when it was just past the off-stump either despatched it to the boundary behind point with a late cut, or chopped it through the slips. Although a gentleman of medium height he got on the top of every ball, and made three-fourths of his runs by this method. There seemed no danger in the play of this master, and even when MacLaren had in addition to the wicket-keeper, three slips, a third man, and a deep third man, Greig still pursued the even tenour of his scoring way to the off of the wicket. Not even the shadow of a chance was given by his bat until he was 107, when he was missed at second slip, and again by the same fieldsman. Webb, in the same place, when the batsman was 175. Excepting those two blemishes nothing can be urged in deterioration of Greig's display. He is not a man of one stroke, for he showed his versatility by scoring on the leg side with four fielders at his back for Ward's leg breaks, and he can drive in any direction. For five hours and twenty minutes—the duration of the innings—he defied the Lancashire bowling, and at the close had hit thirty-two 4's, eight 3's, and twenty 2's. This was a far greater display than that of Kinneir at Birmingham, and is not only the highest score of the season up to date but if there has been a more scientific display I regret that I have missed it.

THE CHINESE IMPORT DUTIES.

REPRESENTATION FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay:—

Sir,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce I have the honour to beg that H. E. the Governor in Council may be pleased to communicate to H. E. the Viceroy, an expression of the grave misgiving with which they view the project of an enhancement of the Chinese Import duties as a means of financing the Indemnity demanded by the Powers.

2. The members have read with satisfaction the reports of the statements made by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Lords on the 21st May and by Lord Cranborne on the 11th June, inasmuch as those statements made it clear that the Imperial Government is alive to the injustice of throwing upon British trade the main part of the burden to be imposed by the Indemnity. But other reports have seemed to indicate that the positon so evident to the British Government has not obtained equal recognition in other quarters.

3. It is the practice of this Committee not to address Government on incomplete data. But the present case is felt to be one in which delay would almost certainly involve loss of opportunity; and as a matter of fact the principles involved lie so broad and indefensible that it alone need be urged.

4. My Committee therefore think it well to express to Government the unanimous opinion of persons acquainted with conditions of trade with China that an enhancement of the Import Duties to ten per cent. ad valorem would be sufficient to produce a very substantial decline in the volume of that trade and in certain directions to kill it. If it were possible to abolish effectually the likin and other internal charges to which trade in transit is subjected in China, the objection would be very much less; but it is not considered by those best acquainted with the conditions that such abolition could be made effective. While the charges referred to remain in force the trade would probably bear an actual five per cent. duty which, my Committee is advised, is not in all cases collected; but there is in commercial circles in this place a consensus of opinion that a ten per cent. tariff in conjunction with the likin and other dues would disastrously affect the trade and cripple Indian Spinning and Weaving industries which have grown up in reliance upon that trade as one of their chief means of subsistence.

5. My Committee consider that other sources of Revenue have been indicated by Sir Robert Hart and others, and that resort to one or more of those sources would avoid the inequity of imposing upon Britain the main burden of an Indemnity of which so small a part has been claimed by her. And while it is impossible at this distance effectively to take part in the deliberations as to details which must at present occupy the attention of ministers and the commercial community in Britain, I am to beg that H. E. the Governor may be pleased, in transmitting this respectful representation to the Government of India, to beg that H. E. the Viceroy will graciously cause the gist of this Chamber's view to be communicated by cable to the proper authorities in London—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) WILLIAM GREAVES, Chairman,
(Sd.) FREDERICH NOEL PATON, Secretary.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ROBBERY.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

SEVEN PRISONERS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

At the Police Court this morning, the 14 prisoners arrested in connection with the theft of notes and gold to the value of over dols.270,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were arraigned before Mr. Michell.

Mr. Fort appeared for the police, and asked that the case might be postponed for a week. A certain portion of the money, he said, had been found at Colombo, and on Monday last a telegram was received from India stating that one of the persons implicated had been arrested there. It was impossible to bring this man before the Court for some time.

The Magistrate:—Has all the property been recovered?

Mr. Fort replied that not the whole, but the greater portion, had been recovered; there were from eight to ten thousand dollars still missing. The man arrested in India was one of the chief persons wanted. Mr. Fort asked for a postponement for a week only, and he would then be able to say what definite charges would be framed against the prisoners.

Mr. Dalay asked for bail for two of the prisoners, Ana Nana Mohamed and Kayder Mydin. Their names were not mentioned in the information of the case, and they were only charged with receiving, not with taking part in the theft. No evidence had been given against them, and no information laid to say what was the charge, nor was any specific sum mentioned.

The Inspector in charge of the case replied that the charge against the prisoners was that of receiving dols. 3,000 of the stolen money.

Mr. Dalay:—The prisoners were not arrested on a warrant.

The Magistrate:—Are your clients prepared to give bail?

Mr. Dalay:—Yes, substantial bail if necessary.

The Magistrate said he would post-pone the case for a week, and grant bail to the two prisoners in the sum of dols. 2,000 each.

Mr. Battenburgh applied for bail on behalf of Ana Nina Pillay, on the same grounds as set forth by Mr. Dalay.

The Magistrate:—Bail granted dols. 2,000. It was mentioned to the magistrate that dols. 3,000 of the money was found on the prisoner, and the Magistrate then enlarged the bail to dols 10,000.

Mr. Van Cuylenberg asked for bail on behalf of Singaram, on the grounds that the prisoner was not mentioned in the information.

Bail was allowed in the sum of dols. 2000.

Mr. Van Cuylenberg also asked for bail for Katchie Mydin.

Mr. Fort opposed.

Mr. Van Cuylenburg said this prisoner did not appear to have taken any active part in the offences and no money was found in his possession. The information did not disclose that he took any active part in the robbery; the man Abdul Kader appeared to have done it all.

The Magistrate refused to grant bail.

Mr. Lowell asked for bail on behalf of Abdul Bakar. The only offence against this prisoner, he said, was for giving the keys to another tamby and the charge was for retaining 23 keys the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—Bail refused.

Mr. Battenburgh, applied that the bail raised from dols 2,000 to dols 10,000 in the case of Nina Pillay, might be reduced. The dols 3,000 found on the prisoner were not notes belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but Government notes, and prisoner's own money.

The Magistrate:—I don't feel inclined to alter my decision.

Mr. Van Cuylenberg applied for bail on behalf of the female prisoner Papanah. This woman, he said, was the person who gave the whole game away.

Bail was allowed in the sum of dols. 500.

Katha Parimal and Mutu Kamaran were admitted to bail in sums of dols 2,000 and dols. 10,000 respectively.

All the other prisoners were remanded in custody, and the case was postponed for a week.—*Straits Budget*, (June 22).

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 15-32.

The Manchester market has been steady

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63
Bar Silver	27

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion, £37,600,000; Decrease, £300,000; Public Deposits, £100,000; Decrease, £1,800,000; Other Deposits, £40,700,000; Increase, £5,800,000; Other Securities, £25,400,000; Increase, £5,800,000; Notes and Gold, £24,100,000; Decrease, £1,800,000. The Banks Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BANKING AND COMMERCE IN INDIA.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, June 17, Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the difference of 1-16 *d.* ordinarily made by the India Council between the sale of bills and telegraphic transfers represents a charge of nine and a half per cent. per annum; and whether, in view of this impost upon banking and commercial transactions, he will give instructions for reducing the difference by one moiety, except on occasions when conditions of financial stringency prevail in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The difference of 1-16d. per rupee between the price of bills on India and that of telegraphic transfers represents a charge of nine and a half per cent. per annum if it can be assumed that all such bills, whether drawn on Calcutta Madras, or Bombay, can be presented in 15 days. but this is not the case. To give the telegraphic transfers at only 1-32d. more than the bills would, with the present rates of discount, be in effect to lend the money at cheaper rates than that at which the Presidency banks are lending it.

INDIAN RAILWAY MATERIALS.

On Tuesday, June 18, Sir Charles Cayzer asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that wheels and axles and other material for the use of the Indian State or guaranteed railways have been ordered from Messrs. Krupp and Co., Essen, and shipped at Hamburg for Calcutta by foreign vessels, and that tenders for railway waggons have been ordered in Austria and shipped at Trieste for Calcutta, by foreign vessels; whether he can state the quantity in tons and value so ordered; and whether he will grant a return showing the quantity in tons and value of all the railway material for the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, and whether purchased at home or abroad, and shipped in British or foreign vessels, for the last five years 1896 to 1900, inclusive, if moved for.

Address for return, in tons and value, of all rolling stock, railway material and stores supplied for Indian State and Guaranteed Railways during the years 1896 to 1900, inclusive, distinguishing those supplied by British and Foreign firms or persons, and distinguishing whether shipped to India by foreign or British vessels.

Lord G. Hamilton: I understand that one of the Indian railway companies has recently ordered 31 locomotive tenders from Messrs. Krupp and 50 goods brake vans from a Hungarian firm, the total value of the two orders being 20,663l. I cannot give the weight in tons.

As regards the second question, I can at once furnish my hon. friend with the information he wants so far as State railways are concerned.

THE BOER PRISONERS AT AMEDNAGAR.

On Thursday, June 20, Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the latest report of the Army Medical Department, which stated of Ahmednagar that the general health was bad during the greater part of the year, that plague was epidemic from July to December, and enteric fever was most prevalent in May, June, and July; and, seeing that the principal medical officer stated that the sanitary conditions were bad, the barrack accommodation and the conservancy establishment insufficient, and the water supply unsatisfactory, whether he will recommend the removal of the Boer prisoners to a more healthy locality.

Lord George Hamilton: I have already stated in the House that there is no intention of removing the Boer prisoners. The report quoted by the hon. member for Clare mainly refers to the cantonment where British troops were located during the year 1899, which was exceptionally unhealthy owing to causes which have now ceased to exist; and the defects mentioned by the principal medical officer have been remedied. As I have said before, the station is considered to be one of the healthiest and most agreeable in India. The prisoners' camp was recently visited by the Governor of Bombay, who reported that the prisoners appeared "thoroughly contended and well cared for."

THE STYLE AND PRECEDENCE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If it is intended to confer on the Bishop of Calcutta the style and precedence of Archbishop; and, if so, can this step be taken without the sanction of this House being obtained by legislation or otherwise, and will the change be carried out without adding to the expenditure of the Indian Empire.

Lord G. Hamilton: I cannot make any statement at present on the subject to which the hon. member's question refers. As I said a few days ago in reply to the hon. member for Shrewsbury, there are many important considerations involved in this proposal; but I believe I may state at once that, if the change of title were made, no extra charge would thereby be thrown upon the revenues of India.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Edward Sassoon.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the difference of a 16th of a penny ordinarily made by the India Council between the sale of bills and telegraphic transfers represents a charge of nine and a half per cent. per annum; and whether, in view of this impost upon banking and commercial transactions, he will give instructions for reducing the difference by one moiety, except on occasions when conditions of financial stringency prevail in India.

Sir Seymour King.—Coopers Hill College.—To call attention to the correspondence and papers laid upon the table of the House in connection with educational changes at Coopers Hill College; and to move a resolution. (No date fixed.)

Mr. Henry J. Wilson.—Opium.—To call attention to the Indo-Chinese opium trade; and to move that, in the revision of treaty relations between this country and China, it is desirable to offer to the Chinese Government complete freedom to take such measures, whether by increased taxation or otherwise as it may judge necessary, for the suppression of the opium traffic. (No date fixed.)

Mr. Channing.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the fort within which the Boer prisoners are kept at Ahmednagar is surrounded by a high walled embankment which shuts out every breeze; whether the huts are roofed with corrugated iron, and the temperature noted at midnight inside the huts was several times over 100, and at times as much as 103 during the month of May; and, whether steps can and will be taken to remove the Boer prisoners to a more healthy position. (Friday, June 21.)

Sir John Leng.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can say when the usual explanatory Memorandum on Indian Finance will probably be issued. (Monday, June 24.)

RECENT BANK FAILURES.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF OFFICIALS.

MR. MORI YOSHITARO, the managing director of the Mishima Jitsugyo Bank at Suita, near Osaka, which was wound up by resolution of the shareholders in November last, and Kamada Kanjiro, accountant of the bank, were arrested on the 23rd ult. on warrants issued by the Osaka Chiho Saibansho, says the *Kobe Chronicle*.

From the particulars published, it appears that the bank was formed in October 1896 with a capital of yen 250,000 of which yen 125,000 was paid up. It commenced business on the 31st of the ensuing November, with branches at Ibaraki, Yamada, Tonda, Kakatsuki, Kameoka (Kyoto-fu), and Akutagwa. After a short time some irregularities were discovered in the actions of the directors, in connection with the transaction of the bank's business, and considerable trouble followed with the shareholders. Bad debts rapidly accumulated, and the bank at last suspended payment, this being followed by an action for a declaration of bankruptcy, so that the business had eventually to be wound up. On the 14th January last a general meeting of the creditors was held to receive the report of the liquidators on the result of their investigations, when it was decided that a further inquiry should be made, and a committee was appointed to undertake the work. On the 17th March last the result of new inquiry was reported to the creditors.

It was found that a considerable amount of money had been advanced to men without means, and that the debit and credit account in many cases disagreed. Out of the assets, amounting to yen.230 000 which appeared in the books, some yen.70,000 was found altogether hopeless of recovery, and about yen. 10,000 could not be traced. It being decided that the directors responsible for the irregularities should be made to repay the losses, negotiations were entered upon with them, but without result. On the 17th ult the liquidators retained Mr. Yamaguchi, a barrister, and instituted a criminal action against the directors, but, the petition was withdrawn on the following day, as the directors offered to settle the matter privately. Arrangement was made to pay Yen 30,000 on the 11th ultimo but payment was deferred till the 19th ultimo and then the 23rd ultimo. On the last-named day the directors and the liquidators met at the Ibaraki branch to settle the matter, when at about 3 p. m. Judge Fujisawa and Procurator Minamitani from the Osaka Chiho Saibansho appeared on the scene and searched the office thoroughly, seizing all the papers and documents. At the same time a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. Mori, the managing director of the bank.

Mr. Mori arrived at Ibaraki Station at 4·30 p. m. from Nishinomiya, and was at once arrested by the police. At the same time Kawada Kanjiro, who was a book-keeper of the Bank, was arrested at his lodging at Edobori, Osaka.

Mr. Mori is well known at Kasuga-mura, Osaka-fu, and is the mayor of the village where he lives.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Plassy, Captain C. F. Preston, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden with English mail and the following passengers:—

Bles, Mr C M
Crawley, Mr W
Channer, Mr F F R
Davies, Mr D
Daniell, Lt-Col A C
Daniell, Mrs
Sarrington, Sir H A
Fitzroy-Day, Mrs A S
Greeham, Mr L
Hay, Capt
Jameson, Mr V
Kerr, Mr J M
Leith, Mr
Legge, Capt S F
Lovell, Lt W P

Leans, Mr A
Mountford, Mr
Meyers, Mr E
Menzies, Lt V G
Paughan, Mr J P
Penford, Capt
Peet, Mr A W
Richards, Capt J S
Ross, Capt H
Schuler, Mr H R
Taylor, Mr
Turner, Capt C H
Wood, Mr R B
Wynn, Maj H Williams

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

THE Hon. Secretaries of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following donations:—Rs. 200 Mr. Premji Harji Mukadam; Rs. 101, Mr. Chimanji Khanduji; Rs. 51 Mr. Jethabhai Vradhman; 1 Dabbo Ghee, Mr. Bhawanji Harbhan Unwalla; 1 Khandi Bajri and 1-2 Khandi Mug, Mr. Mulji Haridas; 1 Khandi Bajri Mr. Ambalal, Kolsawala; 20 Umbrellas, R. B. Keshavji Nathu Sailor and Co.; 9 Umbrellas Mr. Jivraj Saagji; 1-2 Khandi Rice, 20 Dhotars, 40 yards of Jin and 2 lbs. of tea, Mr. Ramji Naran Cutch-Lakhpatvala.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE QUARREL IN THE LIBERAL CAMP.

THIS is how I prefer to describe the present commotion in the Liberal party. That is precisely the heading used by Unionist papers, but at any rate in the existing stage of the crisis, if crisis it may be called, it seems to me more accurate than the now familiar and staring line in the daily journal, "The Liberal Split." A split may come in; but sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. There is a consensus that the existing ebullition arose out of that unfortunate dinner of the National Reform Union, but there is a difference of opinion as to whether it was Sir Henry Campbell's speech or Mr. Morley's banter that has brought things to a head. I am inclined to think that the objection to what Mr. Morley said was only an after-thought. At any rate although every Liberal Imperialist one met on Saturday was frantic at what one of them, a friend of my own styled Sir Henry Campbell's "perversion of facts," nothing whatever was heard about Mr. Morley's casual remark until the debate on the Concentration Camps. Even the "Times" in its copious report does not give the particular remark for which Mr. Morley has been so soundly scolded by the diplomatic "Westminster Gazette" and held up to execration by avowed Liberal Imperialists. One has to turn to the column of the "Daily News" to see that what has given so much offence in Mr. Morley's speech, was the observation that he found that many of his friends in the House of Commons had forgotten ever having supported the war—an observation that was received with laughter. I have described the dinner given by the National Reform Union as unfortunate and I do so partly because the affair was in a sense an intrusion. Of course this is (at any rate in theory) a free country and people may dine wherever they please. But the National Reform Union has nothing to do with London. It is essentially a provincial organisation and it would have been more appropriate if the dinner had taken place in the city, at which the Union has its headquarters, namely Manchester. The idea in Liberal Imperialist circles that the holding of this dinner and especially the holding of it in London, was in the nature of a menace, cannot be said to be altogether without provocation.

ANTI-WAR DECLARATIONS.

The banquet was given in honour of Sir William Harcourt and Sir Henry Bannerman, and Mr. Morley appears to have been there as an ordinary guest and as one from whom no set speech was expected. Sir Henry Bannerman said that he had been taken to task, and some writers in the Unionist Press had used great acerbity of language, because the other day he had said that there could only be an insignificant fraction of the Liberal party who approved the policy—as he had said, the unwise and unworthy policy—of pressing unconditional surrender on those who were opposing us in this war. He had been called upon to produce a single Liberal anywhere who had approved that policy. What was that policy? That now that we had got the men we had been fighting against down, we should punish them as severely as possible, devastate their country, burn their homes, break up their very instruments of agriculture, and destroy the machinery by which food was produced. It was that we should sweep—as the Spaniards did in Cuba; and how we denounced the Spaniards—the women and children into camps in which they were destitute of all the decencies and comforts, and many of the necessities, of life, and in some of which the death-rate rose so high as 430 in the 1,000. Later he referred to the war as being carried on by "methods of barbarism" and reverting to the question of the concentration camps, declared that if the present policy was to be pursued it was the duty of the Government—it was nothing less than the public conscience required—to send out a full staff of ladies and competent civilian medical men, so that the lot of these unhappy people might be alleviated as far as possible. The inhumanity of what was going on was only equalled by its infatuation. It was to be condemned on the grounds of policy—on the grounds of the very policy of his Majesty's Government themselves. The people towards whom the insane policy of subjugation and obliteration was being pursued were not only going to be our fellow-citizens—they were our fellow-citizens already—their territories had been made colonies and incorporated in the British Empire. British colonies throughout the world were held without difficulty in loyal friendship with us. Why? Because we treated them as equals. The sentiment of the Boers towards us, as the result of the policy at present pursued, would not only be that of racial jealousy and of political antipathy; it would be a personal hatred and a sense—an ineradicable sense—of personal wrong. Sir William Harcourt in his opening remarks spoke of Sir Henry Bannerman's speech as having been 'fully inspired with the manly principles of the Liberal party," and then proceeded to make merry over the used up condition of the new Parliament and new Government. It has upon it all the symptoms of senile decay—a most unfortunate condition for a baby only just born—they are doing nothing, they are contemplating nothing, and they are dragging out a listless existence on the dregs of an inglorious and an apparently interminable war, and that is the only resource, political resource, which they seem to enjoy.

"With reference to the war he referred to it as "the greatest disaster which in modern times has befallen the British nation," and denounced those "who rejoice in what they call fighting it out to a finish.'" "I", he said, "should like to see the finish without fighting it out." "What", he went on to say, "is demanded in order that you may have a settlement and that all things may go right is the renunciation of that unconditional submission which has taken possession of the minds of these violent men." He contended that the Liberal party ought to take a firm stand on the question of native labour in the future. "That," he said, "is a question of infinite danger. The speculators in gold, as I have said, were the principal authors of the Dutch war, but if you do not take care the speculators in gold will bring upon you a native insurrection. Their determined and deliberate object, of which they have given evidence, has just been published—their evidence before the Industrial Commission in the Transvaal and their deliberate object, and in fact all their calculations, are based upon it—is to obtain forced labour and cheap labour. Well, they are going to become the supreme influence in the gold district of the Transvaal and unless we—I say we of the Liberal party—make a determined stand in that matter, you are in infinite danger of finding at the end of a war that was waged for freedom that you are committed to native forced labour in the Transvaal." There was more to the same effect, showing that although Sir W. Harcourt is no longer a young man there is plenty of fight in him still. Mr. Morley in his short speech said that if he was not mistaken the gathering of that evening was one which would "make its mark in the history of the Liberal party" and he also referred to it as being representative of all that was best, truest, and most strenuous in the party, both in the House of Commons and in the country. He could not for one moment doubt that they were not that night in any cross current of Liberalism, not in any wayward or retrograde eddy, but were in the main stream of Liberalism. After listening to the speeches of the leader of the Opposition and Sir William Harcourt, he could not doubt that now they knew where the Liberal Opposition stood.

THE DEBATE ON THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

On Saturday we had the dinner of the National Reform Union; on Monday the discussion in the House of Commons on the sufferings, now to a considerable extent diminished of the crowds of Boer women and children at some of the camps in which they for military and other reasons have been congregated, and on Wednesday we had the Pro-Boer demonstration at Queen's Hall. The debate in Parliament was brought about by Mr. Lloyd George, who is perhaps the least conciliatory man on the Opposition benches and who gave a tone of acrimoniousness to the discussion from which it was never for a moment free. Previous to moving the adjournment of the House he had gained from Mr. Brodrick some statistics relating to the heavy mortality in the camps. I quote Mr. Brodrick's statement together with the angry exclamations it evoked. Mr. Brodrick said:—The deaths in Johannesburg camp from May 1 to May 31 amounted to six men, six women, and 68 children. ("Oh, oh.") They are accounted for by an epidemic of measles. (An Irish member.—Abominable.) There is an experienced medical officer in charge assisted by a qualified matron and a large staff of nurses. The hospital is well placed and is a commodious and large building. The deaths in the first week in June were one woman and three children. There is no reason to believe that the medical arrangements of this or the other camps are unsatisfactory. (Cheers.) As to the third and fourth paragraphs of the question I have no information at present. The deaths in the Transvaal camps for May was 39 men, 47 women, and 250 children. (Cries of "Oh.") Further statistics are promised me from the other three colonies. Mr. Lloyd-George apparently based his speech upon a pamphlet which has since been issued by the Committee of the Distress Fund for South African women and children and which has attracted a great deal of attention. The writer, Miss Emily Hobhouse, visited many of the refugee camps, and she graphically describes what she saw. The instances she mentions of children dying amid the comfortless surroundings of these camps and of the hardships of four women in child-birth are, as the *Times* says, very pathetic, and it is satisfactory to learn from the later information sent by one of the special correspondents of that Journal that matters have much improved since Miss Hobhouse's visit. Some at least of the deficiencies of the camps were unavoidable and due partly to the primitive habits of their occupants; but there never ought to have been a different scale of diet "for children under six having relatives on commando." Nor was it perhaps necessary to prevent so respected and mild a quaker as the late member for Scarborough, Mr. Rowntree, from proceeding beyond Cape Town. But as Mr. Asquith maintained in his speech last night it is going too far to say as Mr. Lloyd-George did that what had happened in these camps entitled Sir Alfred Milner to his peerage.

THE QUEEN'S HALL DEMONSTRATION.

There is no doubt that a section of anti-Boers with the aid of two or three ultra-jingo papers did their best to smash up the Pro-Boer meeting in Langham Place; but they committed the mistake of announcing their plans beforehand. The result was that the organisers of the meeting, for the most part members of the extreme end of the Liberal tail, formed a small army of stewards—800 it appears—and they not only kept out suspected persons but ejected anybody who expressed the slightest dissent. The statement that the stewards were largely composed of foreigners with knuckle-dusters and loaded canes, is denied but it is not denied that many of these chuckers out were individuals of an extremely rough type. The crowd of anti-Boers in revenge attacked the Pro-Boers as they were leaving the hall and a friend of my own, the representative of an influential paper, had a very narrow escape. He was obliged to leave before the meeting finished and as he appeared in the street he was assailed with cries of "traitor" "kill him" and a number of police came to his assistance and escorted him in the direction of Oxford Circus. A crowd of several hundred persons followed shouting and pelting stones at my friend and his escort. Eventually the police got him down a side street and to the great alarm of the occupant pushed him into a small tobacconist's shop for safety. Attempts to appease the crowd were made by telling them that my friend was not one of the organisers of the meeting but merely a newspaper representative. "How are we to know that" said one who seemed to be the ringleader "let him produce his card." My friend rather objected to this demand, but at the solicitation of the police consented. As he was complying the leader offensively pushed forward to snatch the card when one of the constables indignant at his behaviour gave him a blow which sent him sprawling. In the end my friend was conveyed in safety to Marlborough Street Police Station and escaped by a back door. What particularly infuriated the crowd seems to have been the report spread abroad by opponents of the meeting that the hated Dr. Leyds was to be there. It shows a curious state of ignorance that such a report should have been believed by the class of persons who thronged the precincts of the Queen's Hall.

EARL RUSSELL.

As the second Earl Russell, of Kingston Russell, Dorset, and Viscount Amberley of Amberley, Gloucestershire and of Ardsalla Co. Meath—to give his much-married lordship his full title,—stepped out of a railway carriage at Waterloo station, a stranger accosted him and said "you are Earl Russell I believe," reminding one somewhat of the famous utterance "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." "Yes" was the answer. The stranger who hailed from New Scotland Yard proceeded to say: "I have a warrant for your arrest." "For me?" inquired the astonished Earl. Thus began what it is sincerely to be hoped is the last act in the drama which in one shape or another has been before a greatly afflicted public during the past 10 or 11 years. The charge upon which Lord Russell was taken into custody on Monday is that of "feloniously inter-marrying Molly Cook, his lawful wife Mabel Edith, Countess Russell, being then and now alive." Apart from the fact that the prosecution of a belted Earl and the grandson of one of England's most celebrated Prime Ministers is not an everyday occurrence, the case justifies notice owing to the probability that it may lead to the House of Lords being used for a purpose strange to the present generation. Indeed, at the preliminary hearing before Sir Franklin Lushington at Bow Street, Earl Russell's legal adviser plainly said that if the defendant were committed, he would claim the right to be tried by his peers. It is, moreover, doubtful if he could forego this right even were he so minded. The Upper Chamber, as we are reminded, discussed the question some twelve years ago, when certain proceedings against Lord Graves were brought before the House as a question of privilege. The most diverse views were expressed, and no conclusive result was arrived at. Charges of felony against peers are heard in the ordinary way up to the consideration of the charges by the Grand jury when the indictment is removed to the gilded chamber. The magisterial hearing has been adjourned until to-morrow. The Earl's solicitors tried hard to obtain a longer interval, but Mr. Bodkin who represented the Public Prosecutor would not bear of this saying in a mysterious way that there was an important reason why this request should not be acceded to. Judge Kearley who "attended at the Riverside Hotel (State of Nevada) and declared the defendant and Mrs. Somerville to be man and wife" is to be called as a witness and it may possibly be that the early resumption of the case has been fixed to enable that functionary to return to his interesting duties in the land of the free and of free divorces. At the police court, Lord Russell's solicitor remarked that it was only fair to the defendant's interests that it should go forth that divorce proceedings had been taken in America, and to show his 'bona fides' he telegraphed an announcement of his marriage to "The Times." He returned to this country immediately and made no secret of the wedding. An application that the defendant should be allowed out on his own recognizances was somewhat curiously opposed by Mr. Bodkin. Eventually the bail was fixed at two sureties in £500 each and himself in £1000. The sureties are two barrister friends of the defendant—Mr. Bassett Hopkins (formerly a progressive member of the London County Council) and Mr. Trenchard, whose name is well-known to chess players in all parts of the world. The following is from one of the ha'penny papers:—"The Countess Russell wishes it to be known that the present proceedings against the Earl have not in any way been taken at her instigation."

A COMMISSION FOR KHAKI.—A CURIOUS CASE.

The Lord Chief Justice with a special jury was engaged on Monday and Tuesday in hearing an action in which a Major Wrench formerly stationed in India claimed £653 as commission for introducing Government orders for Khaki to Messrs. Langworthy Brothers and Company, of Salford. The claim was based upon a written agreement that in respect of goods supplied for the public service after an introduction by the Major, he should receive a share of the profits. These payments were, however, stopped by the defendants who alleged that he had been guilty of misrepresentations as to the amount of influence he could bring to bear upon Government departments. In cross examination Major Wrench said that he was himself interested in the "millerain" process, and he had an agreement under which he had a monopoly in the export of "millerained" cloth to India. He had no influence, but he was to introduce samples of the cloth and to do his best to get for the defendants orders from the Government. He never paid any Commission to any gentleman at the India Office or War Office. He wrote a letter to Mr. Turner director of Langworthy Brothers and Co saying that he had a friend Col., then Major, Buist, at the War Office and another friend at the India Office, and he had made it worth their while "to look after our interests." But he had never in fact made it worth their while. He had not written to them. He thought it would be such a silly thing to do. He had written two letters offering commissions, but they were torn up. He could not be certain if he wrote the letters, but they never went. It was his intention to write them to Col. Buist and Mr. Burls, Director-General of Stores India Office. It was the last thing Col. Buist would have accepted. In re-examination by his counsel, Sir Edward Clarke, the plaintiff said that he had never offered any reward to Colonel Buist or Mr. Burls. Colonel Buist was called and confirmed this statement. Witness said he had nothing to do with the supply of army clothing and although at Major Wrench's request he sent him a list showing how many yards had been bought by the War Office from the defendants this was merely to enable the plaintiff to calculate his own Commission. Mr. Turner, in his evidence, said his company had paid £150 to Major Wrench by way of commission. He (witness) was previously a solicitor and drafted the contract with the help of his colleagues. Sir E. Clarke suggested, "There was a similar agreement in regard to the India Office." Witness replied: "Not quite in the same terms." The Lord Chief Justice asked Mr. Turner what he intended Major Wrench to do if nothing improper was to be done and received the following answer:—"I did not quite know. He was an expert." In reply to another question from the Bench as to why he did not break off relations with the plaintiff when he wrote that he had made it worth the while of two gentlemen in the public service to look after the Company's interests, witness said:—"It was rather his lookout than ours." Lord Alverstone in summing up observed that certain matters relating to both sides were not particularly pleasant. One did not like the idea of an officer writing a letter suggesting the payment to public officials of a commission to look after his interests. Neither did one like the idea of people who were no doubt honest traders maintaining business relations with a man who had written them that he was doing a thing of this kind. His lordship added that unfortunately business men were at times willing to get business by the payment of these illicit commissions. It was a lamentable feature of trade in the country at the present time. But it did not lie in the mouth of either party to throw stones at the other. A verdict was given to the plaintiff for £320. Sir E. Clarke, it seems, intimated his intention of putting Mr. Burls in the witness box but did not do so, and that gentleman has consequently sent to the Press a letter on the case. Writing from the India Office Mr. Burls says that he has never been a friend of Mr. Wrench and does not even know him by sight. Mr. Burls adds:—"My official position causes me to receive a large number of visits from persons whom I do not know, and it is possible that Major Wrench may at some time or other have called on me. But, if he did so, it is quite certain that he never then or at any other time offered me any commission, or brought any other influence whatsoever to bear upon me." In the House of Commons yesterday the Secretary of State for War was asked whether he proposed to take any steps in consequence of Lord

Alverstone's remarks. Mr. Brodrick's reply was to the effect that he is considering the case. And so are a great many people.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

The important proposal, that the above line should in future be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway, was referred to at the twentieth annual general meeting of the former company which has just been held under the presidency of Major-General Sir Henry Green. To the surprise of the board of the West of India Portuguese Company the authorities at Lisbon are hesitating although it seems that the agreement if adopted will relieve them of heavy payments. Hitherto the sum received from Portugal in the shape of guaranteed interest has amounted to no less than a million pounds sterling. Sir Henry Green said yesterday that he could not understand why the Portuguese Government have not jumped at the offer unless there is some political question involved. He claims that if the scheme is carried out Mormugao will become an important port and he enumerates other advantages that would accrue. For example, by placing the receiving stations of the two lines under one control, the rates could be fixed between those stations on a more satisfactory basis and traffic which now escapes in other directions be carried by their own route, and be despatched by sea to Bombay, if desired. Moreover the W. I. P. portion of the system could, the Chairman pointed out, be worked with greater economy. As regarded the current year, frequent changes of rates had, he said, occurred, but they were still working at a loss, which, though not affecting their dividend, became a heavy burden on the guarantors. It was the directors' duty to reduce this burden to the lowest possible limit, and, if practicable, remove it entirely, and it was with this object in view that the proposals had been formulated. He maintains that the Indian "Conference Rules," have continually accentuated the disadvantages against which the W. I. P. has always had to contend owing to its "splendid isolation" if I may employ a classic expression. Sir Henry Green explains that unless the station from which goods are despatched, and the station at which they are to be received, are both under the entire control of one railway, those goods have to be given up to a competing line having "the cheapest route," which may or may not be the shortest route. A glance at a map showing the routes traversed by the West of India Railway, and by competing and connecting lines, suffices to make it clear that, under existing conditions, this rule might operate greatly to their detriment, but opposing interests are too strong for them, and they have to submit. The conference rules take no cognisance of sea carriage, and there has been much debate as to whether for the purposes of determining the "routing" of traffic the distance between Mormugao and Bombay should be taken at 253 geographical miles, the actual distance, or at that mileage which would have the same ratio to the actual as the steamboat rate for carriage bore to the railway rate. Were the mileage as thus calculated accepted, the distance would, says Sir H. Green, be taken as 88 instead of 253 miles, and through rates would be reckoned on the lower figure to the manifest advantage of the W. I. P. The popular Portuguese Minister to the Court of St. James, Viscount de Soveral, has returned to this country—at the present moment he is the guest of his Majesty at Sandringham—and Sir H. Green should, if he has not already done so, seek His Excellency's assistance in trying to induce the Lisbon Government to arrive at a prompt and satisfactory decision.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The marriage of Sir Raymond West to Miss Annie Kirkpatrick Cook took place in the Parish church of Bream, Gloucestershire, on the 12th instant, the officiating clergy being the Rev. Ernest Eales and the Rev. T. C. Townsend. The bride's father has been residing in Gloucestershire since his retirement from the service, fifteen years ago.

Mr. Justice Darling is in politics a Conservative or rather an old fashioned Tory; but the other day he gave utterance to a remark which reduces him to the level of the veriest Radical and Little Englander. His Lordship—I hope he will not commit me for contempt of court—had the effrontery to say that bad writing is generally an indication that the writer has been educated at an English public school. A Judge of the King's Courts who can so far forget himself as to make any reflection on English public schools, the backbone of the country, the mainstay of the Empire, &c., &c., &c., ought really to be disbenched! We shall next be having some Judge say that the reason why the city of London and other trading centres in this country are flooded with German clerks is that modern languages are not taught or not taught properly at English public schools! Things certainly are coming to a pretty pass.

Queen Alexandra has honoured the up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India by consenting to become its patron in succession to her late Majesty. The Duchess of Connaught, it will be remembered, is President of the Association. A fresh appeal for funds for the Home expenses of the Association is, I hear, about to be made to retired Anglo-Indians and others specially interested.

Colonel Sir William Bisset has joined the board of the Southern Mahratta Railway and fills the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gerald Norman.

The cruiser Racoon has arrived at Sheerness from the East Indies Station and is paying off. Previous to entering port she underwent a satisfactory steam trial in the North Sea.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JUNE 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major R J Macnamara, I M S, B
Major F W Stewart, I M S, B
Major A R P Russell, I M S, B
Major F J Drury, I M S, B
Capt P R T Gurdon, B
Mr C F Usborne, B Cov
Mr C Rustomjee, B Cov
Mr H Wheeler, B Cov
Mr P Harrison, B Cov
Mr R Humphreys, B Cov
Dr E J Simpson, B
Mr T W Bartlett, B
Mr C Tennant, B
Mr O S Smith, B
Mr H A Kelso, B
Mr K G Burne, B
Mr H N Tuck, B
Mr D P Copeland, B
Mr W J Riddell, B
Mr L M Macdowell, B
Mr C W Smith, B
Mr F Finn, B
Mr R B Hyde, B
Mr H Hastings, B
Mr D E Keatinge, B
Mr R W Formby, M
Mr W Almon, Bo
Major W B Bannerman, I M S, Bo
Mr J A McIver, Bo
Mr A Hill, Bo
Mr W Rook, Bo
Lieut-Gen Sir G B Wolseley, K C B
Col H R D Thomas
Col J H Moore
Lieut-Col H D Cook
Lieut-Col F Hawkins
Major J R Adie
Major G C Cawood
Major H Eardley-Wilmot
Capt H Vickers
Capt T Jermyn
Capt G Drage
Capt C M Ince
Capt C M O'Reilly
Capt F C L Waller
Lieut N V L Rybot
Lieut H Rogers
Lieut A A Irvine
Lieut E J C Hordern
Commander W Chandler
Assist-Engr E E Macpherson

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col S H Browne, I M S, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J S Stevinson, B Cov, 4 mo M C
Mr W H Webb, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr W F L Tottenham, B, 2 mo M C
Mr F P Dunne, B, 3 mo M C
Mr G Robertson, B, 7 days' furl
Mr A F Gradon, B, 4 days' furl
Mr D E Keatinge, B, 1 week's extraordinary leave
Mr W R Browne, Bo, 1 mo M C (cancels permission to return)
Mr G A Anderson, Bo, 1 mo furl
Lieut-Col W A Simmonds, 3 mo
Major W L Boswell, 6 mo
Capt P C Elliott Lockhart, 14 days
Capt E E Waters, 4 mo
Lieut P S F Claridge, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E Ford, B Cov
Mr S M Chitnavis, B Cov
Mr R MacGill, B
Mr T A Godber, B
Mr G Robertson, B
Mr W J Brosnan, B
Mr A F Gradon, B
Mr D C H Hunter, B
Mr J Twigg, M Cov
Mr A Logan, Bo Cov
Mr H M Gibbs, Bo
Major W J Newell
Capt H V Bradley

NEWS FROM NEJD.

We learn that Shaikh Mubarak of Koweit is still preparing to renew the war with bin Rashid, and with this view he has purchased camels, ammunition and rifles, the latter from Djibouti, being stored in large quantities by the merchants of Koweit.

We learn also that Reyadth the capital of Nejd and the residence of the Wahabi chiefs, which on being occupied by Mubarak was handed over to a youngster of the Wahibi Family called Abdulaziz bin Faisal, is still resisting and standing out against bin Rashid.

It is said that his young Wahibi on hearing of the defeat of Mubarak and conqueror of bin Rashid wreaked his vengeance on those who were vassals and allies of bin Rashid, and having killed several of them, fortified himself in his new possession. Mubarak is said to have sent him succour.

In pursuance of instructions received from the Sublime Porte, Mohsen Pasha, the Governor of Basorah at the beginning of the month of *safar* 1319 started on a special mission to Koweit, attended by a party of nobles and chiefs of Busorah and escorted by 50 horsemen. They received a cordial reception at the hands of Shaikh Mubarak. The aim and purpose of this secret mission is not known. Some think it is in order to dissuade Mubarak from further hostilities, but it is understood the Porte suspects Mubarak of having a secret understanding with the British Government.

From Basorah we hear at the same time that the disturbances and unrest in the Arabian interior are on the increase. Shaikh Sadoon, the chief of the famous warlike tribes of Mesopotamia by name Al-Muntafik is raiding, killing and plundering along the caravan routes between Hayal, the capital of bin Rashid and all the districts along the Euphrates.

This Al Muntafik is a determined adversary of bin Rashid and had joined forces with Mubarak in his last engagement with him during which he lost his brother. In revenge for this in five weeks he plundered three caravans on the way to and from Hayal, and which all belonged to bin Rashid and his tribes. One of these caravans is said to have consisted of 750 camels loaded with merchandize from Mesh-Had to Hayal. Another was on its way from Haiya to Samawah with 200 camels. The third was moving from Bussorah to Hayal with 250 camels, carrying pice goods. Shaikh Sadoon is menacing bin Rashid and threatening to renew the war, but the latter appears to take no notice of him and has returned to his capital.—"Aden Gazette."

FARSAN.

The Germans are still keeping their coal on this Island and they still cherish the idea of taking possession of it; their man-of-war is stationed there. German ships come and go. It is reported that the Ottoman Government have added another battalion to the garrison. The construction of houses by the Germans in the islet of Kamah is progressing.—"Aden Gazette."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF DE WET.

CONVOY CAPTURED AFTER SEVERE FIGHTING.

A REVERSE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

VICTORIAN'S CAMP SURPRISED.

(From the mail papers of June 15 to 21.)

An official telegram from Lord Kitchener, issued by the War Office on Saturday night, announces that De Wet has been defeated with heavy loss in killed, prisoners, and supplies, by General Elliot. The engagement took place at Reitz during the march of Elliot's columns from Vrede to Kroonstad. Reitz is a small place in the Orange River Colony, midway between the two towns mentioned. A noteworthy point about Lord Kitchener's message is the statement that the engagement took place as long ago as the 6th inst. In another message dated Saturday last, Lord Kitchener reports that on the 12th inst., the camp of the Victorian Mounted Rifles was surprised, and that the British lost heavily. Mrs. Botha has had a long conference with Mr. Kruger, but no report as to the matters that were discussed is forthcoming.

DEFEAT OF DE WET.

LORD KITCHENER'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch was received from Lord Kitchener at the War Office on Saturday:—

Pretoria, June 15 (11 40 p.m.).—During the march from Vrede, General Elliot's column engaged the enemy under De Wet, near Reitz, on the 6th. After severe fighting captured convoy of 71 loaded waggons, also 45 prisoners, 58 rifles, 10 000 rounds of small arms ammunition, and 4 000 cattle. The Boers left 17 killed and three wounded. Major Sladen's Mounted Infantry behaved with great gallantry. Our casualties:—Killed, 3 officers and 17 men; wounded 1 officer and 24 men. Elliot's columns have reached Kroonstad.

THE CAPTURE OF DE WET'S CONVOY.

Harrismith, June 17.—De Wet had gone in advance of his convoy, leaving the convoy attended by an unusually small guard. Colonel Sladen's mounted infantry, which had been detached from the British column, unexpectedly encountered the convoy, which was captured without meeting serious resistance. De Wet, hearing the firing in his rear, sent back reinforcements and endeavoured to retake the convoy. The Boers charged Sladen's men and got to close quarters. General Elliot sent on reinforcements to Colonel Sladen which arrived in the nick of time. Severe fighting continued until the enemy were beaten off.—Central News.

KRITZINGER'S BOAST.

Kritzinger's commando crossed the railway line two miles to the south of Molteno on Friday, going west. Kritzinger (says Reuter's correspondent) told a farmer that the exodus of commandoes from the north of the Orange River was only beginning, and that the Boers intended to force the British to devastate Cape Colony as they had done the Republics. The "Standard" correspondent, describing the fight with De Wet officially reported by Lord Kitchener, says that Major Sladen's Mounted Infantry, while acting as the advance guard of the column under General Elliot, on the march from Vrede to Kroonstad, sighted the convoy attached to De Wet's force, and promptly captured it. The Boer leader lost no time in sending back strong reinforcements for the escort, and an extremely hot engagement ensued, until General Elliot ordered up a portion of Colonel De Lisle's Mounted Infantry. The enemy were then forced to retire.

BRUCE HAMILTON'S CAPTURES.

Bloemfontein, June 13.—General Bruce Hamilton's movements last week between Petrusburg and the railway resulted in the capture of 200 prisoners and a large quantity of stock. During the operations the burgher police again rendered good service, and, led by Lieutenant Bayly, captured a Boer laager.—Reuter.

(Petrusburg is about midway between Jacobsdal and Bloemfontein.)

IN THE ORANGE COLONY.

In the north-east of Orange Colony the columns under General Elliot, comprising Colonels Lowe, De Lisle, and Bethune, had sharp fighting with portions of De Wet's Delarey's, and Ross's burghers, capturing forty-five prisoners and seventy-one wagons, and bringing in a number of Boer families, including the wife of Delarey. The prisoners (says a "Mail" telegram), unlike their comrades in the Western Transvaal, are miserably dressed, and in a deplorable condition. One man was reduced to wearing a woman's skirt. West of Elenburg General Bruce Hamilton's sweep was very effective. A number of burghers surrender daily. An officer informs me that he has never seen the Boers so ready to surrender on the slightest excuse.

VICTORIAN RIFLES' CAMP SURPRISED.

SEVERE BRITISH LOSSES.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War is issued by the War Office:—

Pretoria, June 15, 9 15 p.m.—Near Wilmansrust, twenty miles south of Middelburg (Transvaal), 250 Victorian Mounted Rifles, detached from General Beatson's column, were surprised in camp at Steenkoolspruit by a superior force of Boers at 7.30 p.m., on the 12th instant. The enemy crept up to within short range and poured a deadly fire into camp, killing 2 officers and 18 men, and wounding 4 officers and 38 men, of whom 28 slightly. Only 2 officers and 50 men escaped to General Beatson's camp; the remainder were taken prisoners and released. Two pom-poms were captured by the enemy. Full details not yet received. The names of the killed and wounded are being reported separately.

A WEEK'S BOER CASUALTIES.

The following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War is published:—

Bloemfontein, June 17, 5 p.m.—Following are Boer casualties since last report: Killed, 24; wounded, 14; prisoners, 235; surrendered, 165; rifles, 137; small arm ammunition, 8,200; waggons, 198; horses, 1,509; cattle, 3,000. This does not include casualties during General Elliot's operations wired to you separately.

THE EASTERN OPERATIONS.

A telegram from the "Times" correspondent, dated Smutzoog (Blood's Headquarters), Sunday, says:—The number of captures and surrenders of the enemy in the current month bids fair to maintain the high average of past months.

Sir B. Blood left Carolina on Saturday with a portion of General Babington's cavalry brigade, General Campbell and the rest of the brigade following on a parallel road. The two forces halted within touch of one another on the Ermelo road, and to-day has been spent in clearing the surrounding country.

Though the fighting strength of the Boers is gradually becoming reduced, the commandos still display plenty of activity.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, in a despatch from Wonderfontein, says:—Parties of Boers have tried to cross the railway going north near Brugspruit, but were fired upon and driven back. Their numbers were very small.

BEYERS' STRONG POSITION.

The Kroonstad correspondent of the "Mail" learns that the projected renewed invasion of Cape Colony was a fiasco owing to the unwillingness of the Boer leaders to risk similar treatment to that of De Wet. Hertzog is in disgrace owing to expressing a wish to surrender; and it is reported that he has been relieved of his command.

Commandant Beyers, one of the most dangerous of the Boer leaders is laagered still at Zand River Poort, two attempts to dislodge him from which resulted in little more than the capture of a few prisoners and some stock. Colonels Grenfell, McMicking, Wilson, and Colenbrander were engaged. Zand River Poort is thirty miles north-west of Warmbaths, and the laager is situated in the centre of a deep kloof, which is almost impregnable.

THE REPORTED DEFEAT OF BEYERS.

Reuter's Telegram Company desire to state that on the 10th inst., the date of the publication by the War Office of Lord Kitchener's denial of the report concerning the fighting with Beyers' commando, they cabled the full facts to their agent at Capetown, adding that an explanation was awaited by the Press. They regret to say that they have received advice from the Cable Company that their message of inquiry had been stopped by the Censor, and has consequently not reached the hands of their representative. Reuter's Agency is thus for the time being prevented from verifying its telegram.

REBEL SNIPERS NEAR CAPETOWN.

Capetown, June 18.—Doctor Smartt, Commissioner of Public Works, with his wife and party, were travelling on the new railway near Malmesbury, 35 miles from Capetown, when a shot was fired at the train, striking the engine. No trace could be found of the man who fired the shot.—Central News.

Capetown, June 18.—Kritzinger is publishing a proclamation recalling the fact that the northern districts of the Colony were annexed to the Free State at the beginning of the war, and warning persons against divulging the movements of the Boers on pain of various penalties.—Reuter.

THE NATIVES AT KIMBERLEY.

Capetown, June 18.—It is reported from Kimberley that the storekeepers are promoting a petition to Lord Kitchener for the removal of the restrictions which prevent compound natives from spending their earnings locally upon the expiration of their contracts.—Reuter.

MRS. BOTHA'S LONG CONFERENCE WITH MR. KRUGER.

The Hague, June 15.—Mrs. Botha has had a conference with Mr. Kruger lasting two and a half hours. She left to-day on her return to Brussels.—Reuter.

Brussels, June 15.—Mrs. Botha arrived here at six o'clock this evening on her return from Scheveningen. She was accompanied by her son and Mr. Fisher.—Central News.

When Mrs. Botha came into the presence of "Oom Paul" on Saturday, one of the very first inquiries the latter made (says an "Express" telegram from Amsterdam) was, "How was Mrs. Kruger?" Upon being set at rest on that score, for Mrs. Botha told him that his wife was all right and well looked after by the British authorities, he said he was prepared to hear her story.

This she told him in her own way, Kruger refraining from interruptions. As she got on with the story of the Boer condition, as told to her by her husband, she became so overcome by her emotions that she burst into tears, and was obliged to temporarily stop the narrative. She has convinced Mr. Kruger that the Boer cause is as good as played out. At one point in Mrs. Botha's story where she touched on the miseries which the Boer women and children following the commandos suffer, her voice shook with emotion, and then a tear stole down Mr. Kruger's cheek.

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ARREST OF EARL RUSSELL.

A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Earl Russell was charged before Sir Franklin Lushington, at Bow-street, on Monday, (June 15) with feloniously marrying Mollie Cook, his wife, Mabel Countess Russell, being alive. The case was taken in the magistrate's private room.

Before the case came on Lord Russell's wife, whom he married in America, put in an appearance at Bow-street, and the accused's solicitor, Mr. A. P. D. Doulton, joined them. The party, together with the detectives in charge of the case, waited in a room adjoining the magistrate's private room. Lord Russell was seated on a table smiling and chatting with his companions.

On the case being taken, Mr. Bodkin, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr. A. P. Doulton appeared for Lord Russell.

Mr. Bodkin said he prosecuted under section 51 of the Offences against persons Act of 1861, and the defendant was charged with having committed bigamy on April 15 1901. He would state the facts upon which the prosecution was proceeding. The defendant was married on February 6, 1890 to Mabel Edith Scott, and lived with her for some few months. After that, in 1890, however, they separated. Lord Russell had a residence at Maidenhead known as Amberley Cottage, and his wife had lived with her mother at Bray, not far away from Lord Russell's house. In 1899, Lord Russell was visited by Mrs. Somerville, who lived in a cottage not far away. That went on until about July, 1899, when both Lord Russell and Mrs. Somerville disappeared from the neighbourhood of Maidenhead, and the next date that the prosecution had in connection with the matter was August 24 1899. In the books of a hotel called the Riverside Hotel, in the State of Nevada, there was an entry in Lord Russell's writing of his name and that of Mrs. Somerville. On April 14 1900, Lord Russell attended at the office of a Mr. Porter, who holds the position of county clerk and ex-officio clerk of the State of Nevada for the purpose of obtaining a marriage license, which in accordance with the State law should be granted on its being shown there was no legal impediment to the marriage. On April 14, Lord Russell attended and swore an affidavit, in which he said his name was John Francis Stanley Russell, and that he desired a license to marry Mollie Cooke, also that he knew of no legal objection to their marriage. Mollie Cooke, explained counsel, was the Mrs. Somerville who was in the habit of visiting Lord Russell at Maidenhead. The marriage license was issued on the same day and on the Sunday following, namely, April 15, a judge attended at the Riverside Hotel by arrangement and performed the ceremony of marriage, the hotel clerk and another person witnessing the marriage.

The next date, continued counsel, was May 8, on which date Lord Russell and the lady who then was called Lady Russell returned to Amberley Cottage, Maidenhead, and continued to live there and at other places in England until the present time. Mr. Bodkin said he proposed to prove the first marriage, to put in a certificate copy of the register of marriages, and to prove the second ceremony of marriage. On that he submitted his case would be complete. If any other questions were raised by the defendant's adviser he thought it probable some further evidence would have to be called.

Detective-Inspector Gummer, of New Scotland-yard, said on Friday last a warrant for the arrest of the defendant upon a charge of bigamy was put in his hands. On Monday he went to Waterloo station. He saw Earl Russell get out of a train which arrived about noon. He told him that he held a warrant for his arrest. The defendant appeared surprised. After the witness had put him into a cab he read the warrant to him. The defendant made no reply. He was conveyed to Bow-street station, when the charge was read to him again, and he still made no reply.

Mr. Doulton said he would not cross-examine, but he thought it only fair in Lord Russell's interests to state that Mr. Bodkin had avoided any mention of the divorce proceedings taken by Lord Russell in America. Lord Russell obtained an American divorce, which he believed to be good. Also he desired to state that as soon as Lord Russell was married he telegraphed a notice of his marriage to the "Times," which notice appeared in the other London papers, and his lordship returned to the country immediately. Mr. Doulton then asked for an adjournment until Tuesday week during which time Mr. Charles Matthews would be instructed to appear for the defence.

Mr. Bodkin said there were reasons why the case should be proceeded with with as much speed as possible as a witness for the prosecution held an important position in America. He therefore asked the magistrate to sit on Saturday next and again on the following Monday.

Mr. Doulton protested against the case being pushed on in that manner. It was most unreasonable.

The magistrate said the whole case would be in a nutshell, and it would go to another court.

Mr. Doulton remarked that it would go from Court to Court to the House of Lords, as Lord Russell could not be tried by anyone but his peers.

It was decided to take the case on Saturday next. Mr. Doulton then applied for bail, which was granted in two sureties of £500 each with notice to the police, and Lord Russell's personal recognisances of £1,000. The two sureties were then sworn. Mr. Doulton said they were both barristers, namely, Mr. Bassett Hopkins, of 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, and Mr. Trenchant.

The defendant was then remanded.

THE TRIALS OF PEERS.

Earl Russell has chosen to exercise the privilege which attaches to all Peers alike to be tried by the House of Lords. This he has the right to demand, as the offence with which he is charged is a felony, and every Peer charged with either treason or felony can demand to be tried by his Peers. For misdemeanours, on the other hand, it has been held that Peers should be tried by a jury just as commoners are. When Parliament is sitting (the "Yorkshire Post" points out) Peers are tried by the House of Peers as a whole; at other times before the Court of the Lord High Steward. As the law stands, it seems the Lord High Steward is bound to summon the whole of the Peers, therefore there is not much difference in practice whether the House is sitting or not. The usual course of procedure is that the hearing before a magistrate proceeds to committal. Then an application is made to remove the case to the House of Lords by writ of certiorari. Such trials are fortunately very rare, and it always happens that as soon as a case is sent to the House of Lords, a Committee is appointed to inspect the journals of the House as to former trials of Peers, and to decide upon the proper method of procedure.

It may be noted, by the way, that when a Peer is to be tried in full Parliament the Bishops are entitled to take part in the proceedings. They are always summoned to attend, but they never vote in cases where the verdict may be one of capital punishment, for it is an old rule of the Church that they should not vote in cases of blood. It will be remembered also that by the Constitution of Clarendon it was declared "that Bishops, like other Peers, ought to take part in trials in the King's Court or Council with the Peers, until it comes to a question of the loss of life or limb.

MIRAJ PRESBYTERIAN MISSION HOSPITAL

The annual report of Miraj American Presbyterian Mission Hospital for 1900 shows that the missionaries in Southern Mahratta country had a very trying time during the famine. Regarding the Extension of the hospital buildings, the report says:—

Among the permanent benefits to the hospital as the outcome of famine, have been the erection of a new detached infectious ward with four small rooms, two new servants' houses, and a small hospital cottage with a single suite of rooms for sick missionaries. There was also begun a new annex to the main hospital, a two-storey building 56 by 64 feet, to contain on the ground floor five private wards and on the second floor a new operating-room, sterilizing-room, anaesthesia room, laboratory and lecture rooms. This building will connect with the north end of the main building by means of overhead bridge, and when completed will enable us to provide accommodation for 70 in-patients. The materials in these buildings were specially provided by friends of the work in America. A new leper asylum with accommodation for thirty persons, under the auspices of the Mission to the Lepers in India and the East, was begun, a well dug in which an abundance of water was found, and the site otherwise improved. The building was erected by the regular funds of this society and the improvements on the site from famine funds secured by the same society in England. This new leper asylum is about one mile from the mission compound, on the Miraj-Sangli Road.

MR. KRUGER'S INVESTMENTS.

Information reaches me (says a correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") from an indisputable source in Brussels to the effect that Mr. Kruger is rearranging his investments and that an old friend of Dr. Leyds on the Paris Bourse has seen the ex-President of the Transvaal several times recently in this connection. A good many Transvaal and South African securities have already been sold out and the proceeds invested in French Rentes and—what is even more delightfully significant—British Consols and other moneys are to be put into Continental Government and industrial undertakings as market opportunities may serve.

BANK FAILURE AT KUWANA.

NOISY MEETING OF DEPOSITORS

A general meeting of depositors of the 122nd Bank at Kuwana, which recently suspended payment, was held in the Kuwana branch of the Hongwanji temple on the 22nd ultimo says the Kobe Chronicle. The proceedings were of a noisy character and several policemen were requisitioned to maintain order. A heated discussion took place, and although it was proposed to declare the bank bankrupt nothing was definitely decided. A number of the depositors left the meeting and wended their way to the bank building to secure their money by force, but were prevented by the police. A motion of no confidence in Mr. Tagawa, a member of the Committee appointed to readjust the bank's finances, was also brought forward and the meeting decided to demand his removal.—*Japan Herald.*

There is only one paper now published in the annexed Republics; it is issued at Bloemfontein by permission of the military authorities, and is called "The Bloemfontein Post." The Rev. Alexander Murray, whose life and work has made him one of the most honoured ministers of religion in South Africa, and who has repudiated the Jingo view of the settlement question, is alluded to by this paper in the following terms:—"It is extremely doubtful whether this blasphemous creature, this impious priest, this Pecksniffian humbug, would sacrifice even a little of his stipend to secure anything that would not feed his personal vanity or conduce to his material exaltation." It seems a pity that the military authorities, while they were about it, did not put an officer—and gentleman—into the editorial chair of "The Bloemfontein Post."

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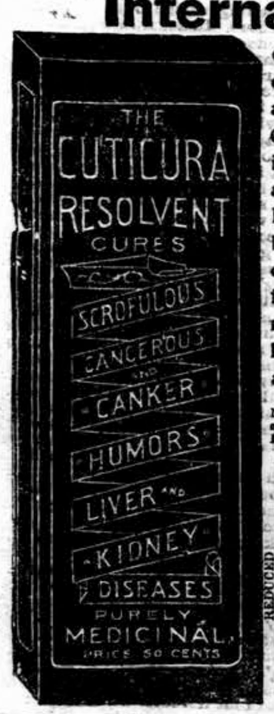

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE artists should be grateful to King Edward; again and again since his accession he has patronised their art. Mr. Earnast Crofts, who is to paint the King's picture of the distribution of the war medals, is, like most of the artists, the King has been pleased to honour, a comparatively young man. He has devoted his talent to the teaching of history by picture, and has put on canvas many of the most momentous events in the history of modern England. What he does not know about Waterloo and Cromwell is not worth knowing, He has painted some of the finest portraits in existence of three great world-heroes—Cromwell, Wellington, and Napoleon, and he has introduced us to them at moments of great crises in their lives.

Mr. McKinley's declaration that he will not, under any circumstances, accept office again as President of the United States is not at all surprising. No man has ever been three times President of America, and only eight of Mr. McKinley's predecessors have served two terms. Mr. McKinley, when the end of his second term comes, will realise what all his predecessors have realised, that there is no position in the world less enviable than that of an ex-Prtsident of the United States. The man who steps down from his pedestal in White House steps down from one of the proudest eminences in the world to live the rest of his life in lonely obscurity. He can hardly go back, as Cincinnatus did, to his plough—there is something ludicrous in the spectacle of a man who has ruled over seventy millions running a grocery store, or pleading at the bar, or practising medicine.

Nor can the ex-President hope to retain his power in the ranks of his party; in America when the leader drops his leadership he drops his influence too. Who hears of Mr. Cleveland to-day. It seems hardly more than yesterday since his name was on all our lips, since the newspapers printed his famous message to Congress in their biggest type; but to-day Mr. Cleveland, the only ex-President now living, spends his days quietly in comparative obscurity, far removed from the busy stage on which but yesterday he was the leading figure. It must be the same with Mr. McKinley, as it has been the same with all other Presidents. The American news will read strangely without his name in it, but there will be one man who will be thankful for its absence. Mr. McKinley, if we mistake not, will welcome the calm after the storm, and will step down from power saying, as he leaves White House, "For this relief, much thanks."

It is not easy to believe at first that there is only one man living outside White House who has been President of the United States. The fact that there have been twenty-four Presidents in not much over a hundred years would appear to make such a state of things almost impossible. It is, however, quite true. Equally strange is it to reflect that there is only one ex-Prime Minister of England now among us.

There have been times when there were two and three ex-Premiers living, but the Premiership has not seen so many changes in our time as in the earlier part of the last half-century. It is a remarkble fact that the highest political office in England has been for a generation in the possession of four men—practically of three—and that the only man beside Lord Salisbury who has shared its responsibilities is Lord Rosebery, There were seven years in the early part of last century when England had six different Prime Ministers, but that was in the days of short-lived Ministries which followed the long reign of Lord Liverpool, and we are not likely again to see such lightning changes as took place in those far-off days.

The Y.M.C.A., which is now celebrating its jubilee began in a small room in the shadow of St. Paul's at which twelve clerks engaged in the City were present. One of them was Sir George Williams, who has lived to see the movement which he founded extend to the farthest corners of the earth. To-day the Y.M.C.A., is one of the most comprehensive organisations in Christendom, with a quarter of a million members in America, a hundred thousand in the United Kingdom, twenty-five thousand in British Colonies, and strong contingents in every civilised country. The Y.M.C.A.'s of the world spend about a thousand pounds a week in carrying on their work.

Mr. Morley's life of Gladstone is so far advanced that the American publishers have been able to decide on the form in which they are to issue it. The American edition will be in two volumes, while the English one may be in three, though the point is not settled.

Sir David Miller Barbour, whose report on the finances of the new Coloneis has aroused much interest, is a great authority on all questions bearing on the financial side of the British Empire. He may almost be likened to a note ofinterogation. Sir David, who is fifty-six, has been making inquiries into this, or the other public question ever since he took any interest at all in politics. For more than half his life he was secretary to the Government of India in its Commerce and Finance Department, and for several years before he left India he sat on the Governor-General's Council. He was on the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, and a member of the India Currency Committee. He has made investigations in Africa before also having presided over the inquiry into the currency of West African Colonies two years ago. He knows more than any man can tell him about the sugar industry in the West Indies and he is, in short, one of the men whose authority on all matters of finance, is undoubted.

English freedom was born 686 years ago last Saturday. It was on June 15 in the year 1215 that Magna Charta was sealed—not signet as the schoolbook told us. King John could not write and a matter is fact no great document in our history was signed except by a cross until the reign of the third Edward. What the King really did was to affix his seal to the document, and, the story that with the faintest shadow of objection, John took pen in hand and affixed his royal signature to Magna Charta, has no foundation at all in actual fact. But it is, after all one of the points that do not matter. A king's signature does not make a nation's freedom; even the very document to which the King set his seal is now only a few inches of charred parchment pasted on cardboard. It is all that was saved from the fire which practically destroyed this historic document in 1731. This precious bit of parchment is treasured in the British Museum, which acquired it with the library of Sir Robert Cotton, who is said, with what authority we know not, to have bought it from a tailor for fourpence. The tailor, adds the story, was about to cut up Magna Charta into strips for measures when Sir Robert Cotton found him, Be that as it may, the Magna Charta treasured at Bloomsbury to-day is but a few inches of shrivelled paper, on which the writing is illegible, and the brown wax seal is reduced to a shapeless mass. There is, happily for the peace of the antiquarians, a clear copy of the original in Lincoln Cathedral, but the great parchment which gave birth to our national freedom at Runnymede is nothing but a scrap of parchment now "Sic transit."

Sir Edmund Fremantle was sixty-five on Saturday. To have been half a century a sailor is not a unique distinction at a time when there are many gallant sailors among us who made the history of which most of us have learned from books. But there are not many men still living who were on the way to the wars half a century ago. The fifties were still quite young when Admiral Fremantle started out for Burmah, to fight his first battle for the flag under which he had enlisted three years before. He had fought in New Zealand and Ashanti since then, and he must have reflected of late on the marvellous development which has taken place at the other end of the world. Sir Edmund has been covered with honouzs, and has been thanked by both Houses of Parliament.

A dozen men are sitting round a table at Budapest who might win the gratitude of millions if they would only make up their minds to do so. They constitute the European Railway Time Table Conference, which has gathered from all the European States to draw up the winter time-tables. Is it impossible for these wise men of the line to give us a simple time-table which nobody can misunderstand? We were promised one for the first day of this year, but for once Whitaker has disappointed us, and we must go on losing trains until some ingenious man invents a system of tables which he who runs may read. There are not many ways in which a clever man could win fame and gratitude so simply as by the introduction of a simple Bradchaw—simpler, even, than the indispensable A.B.C.

So far the only novelty that has been tried by the British railways in this connection appears more confusing than helpful, and most people will be thankful that it is in operation abroad and not in England. The Great Eastern Railway has, in connection with its service to Belgium, a twenty-four hours time-table, and in it one finds trains announced to leave at fifty-three minutes past nineteen, or forty-one minutes past twenty two. The twenty-four hours system, however, well it may answer in Belgium, would certainly not be a welcome innovation here, and it is to be hoped that the new time-table, when it comes will stick to the tweve hours day.

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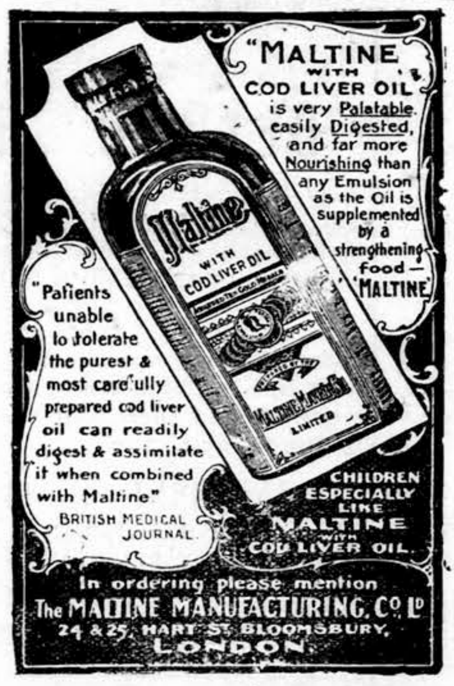

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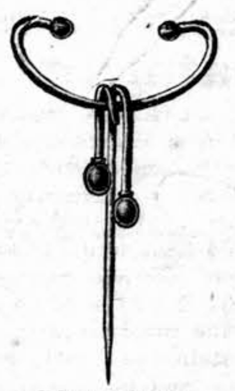
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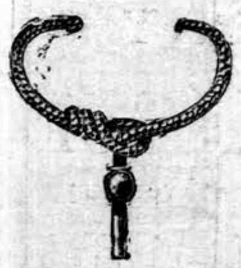
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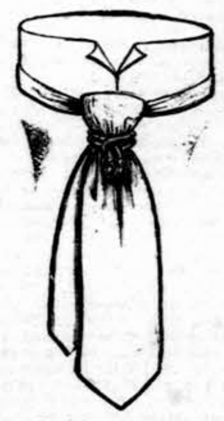
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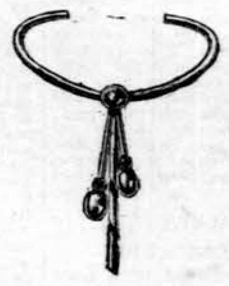
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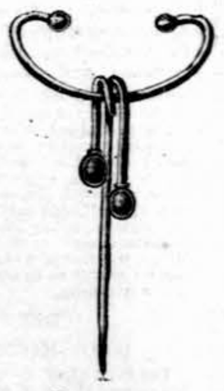
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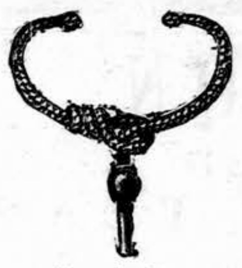
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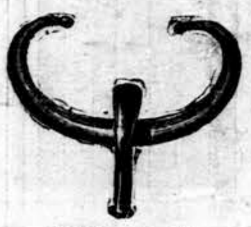
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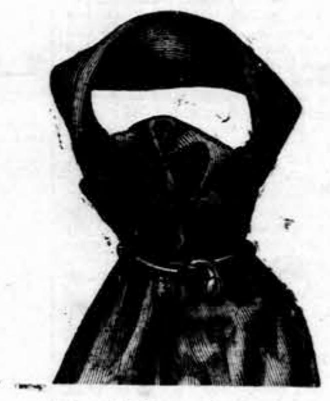
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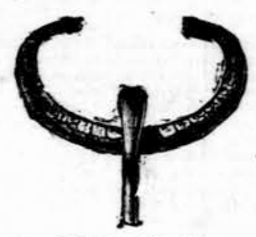
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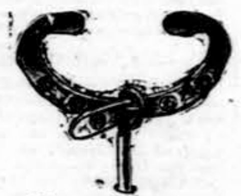
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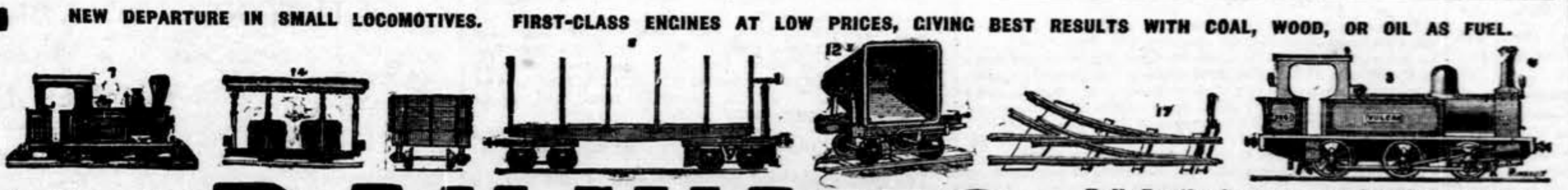

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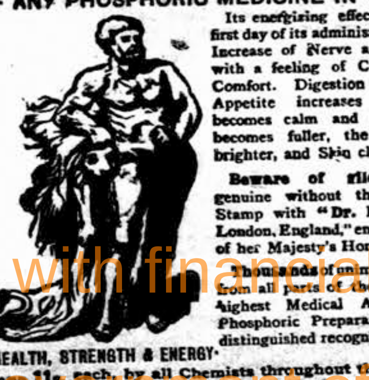
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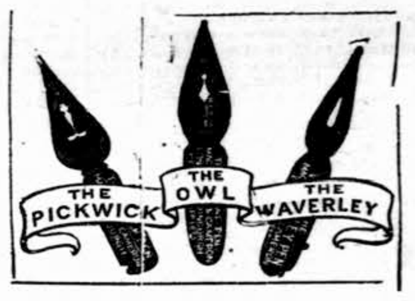

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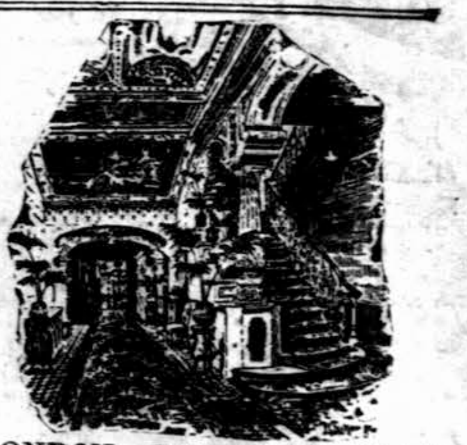

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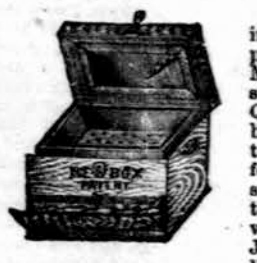

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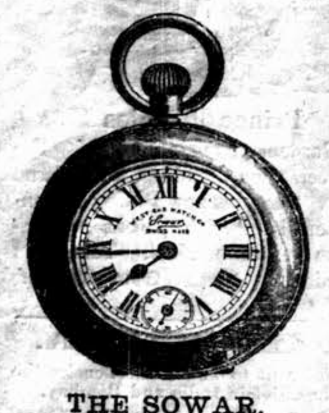
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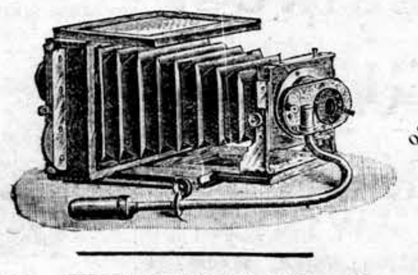

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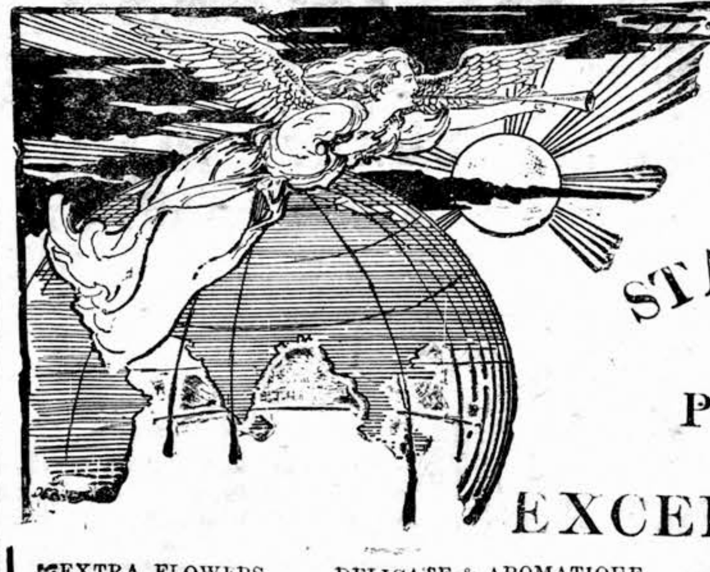

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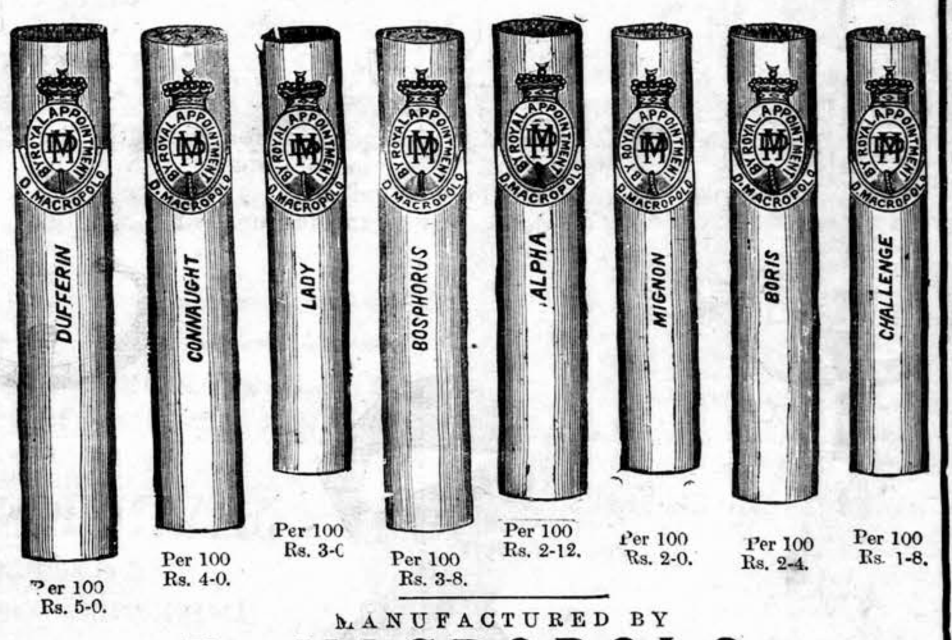

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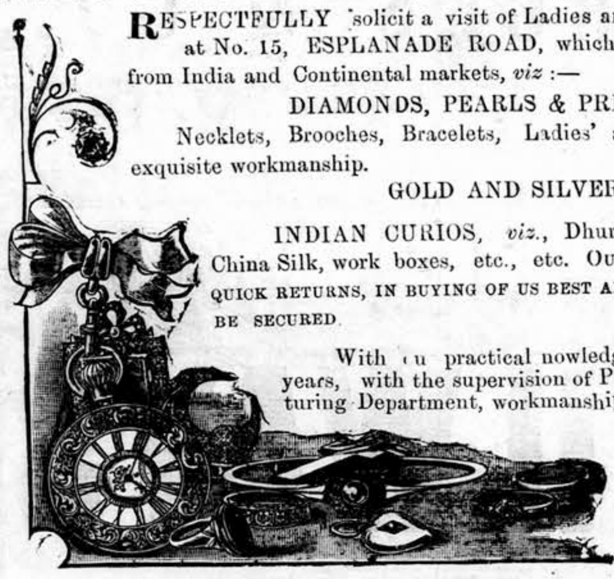

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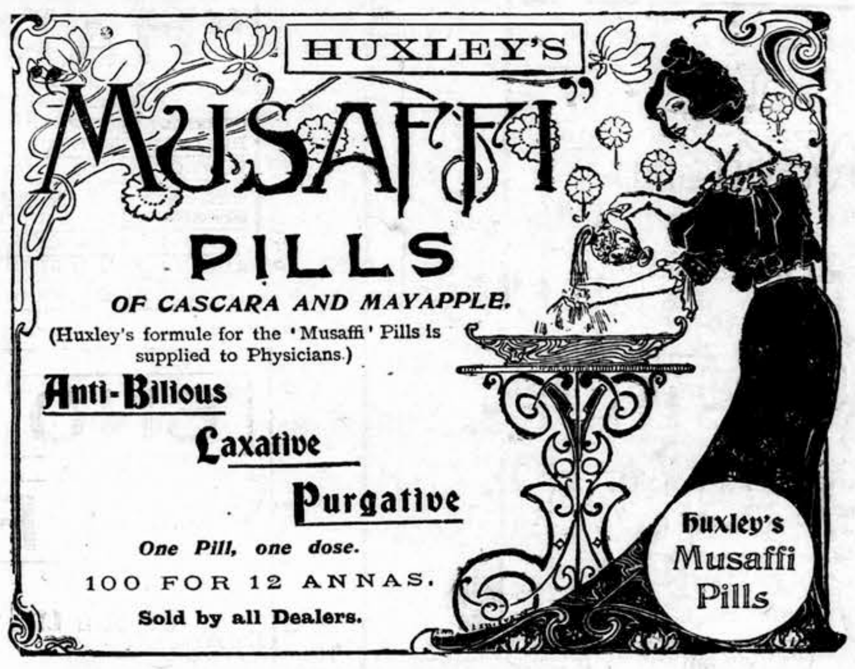

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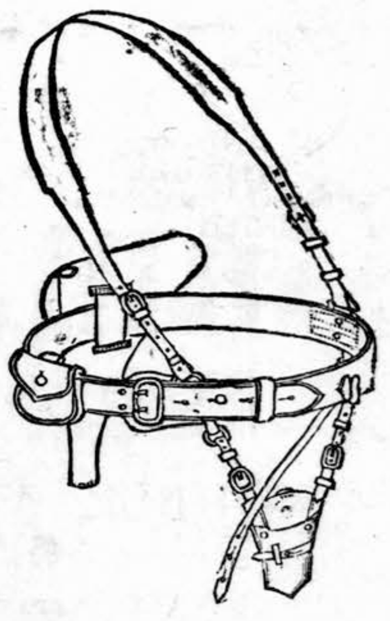

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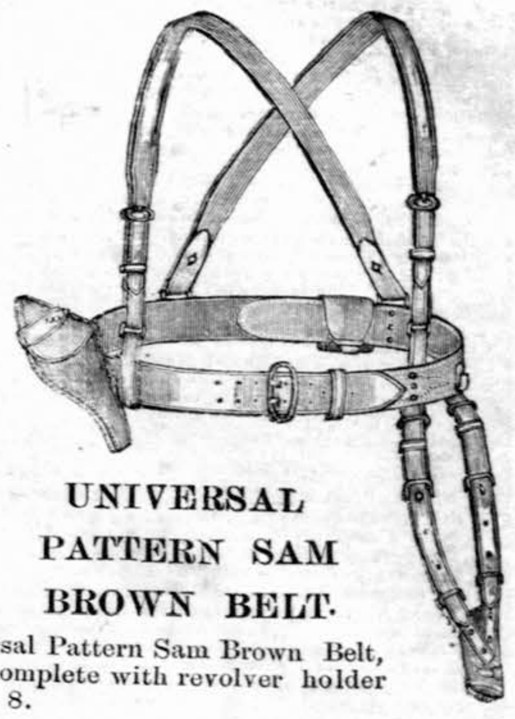

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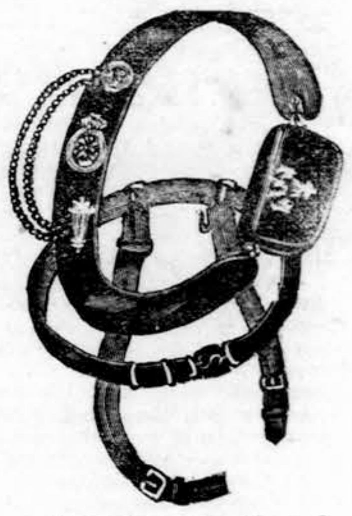

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